Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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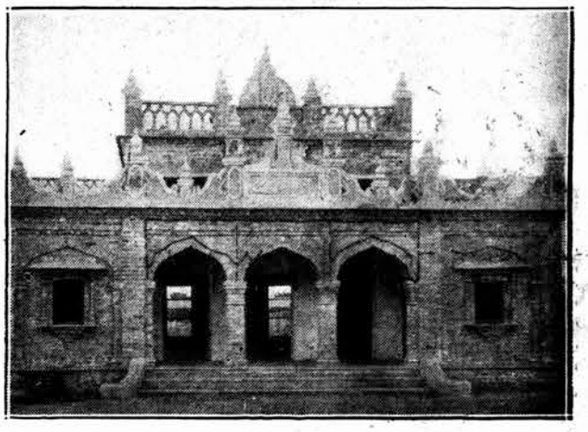
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

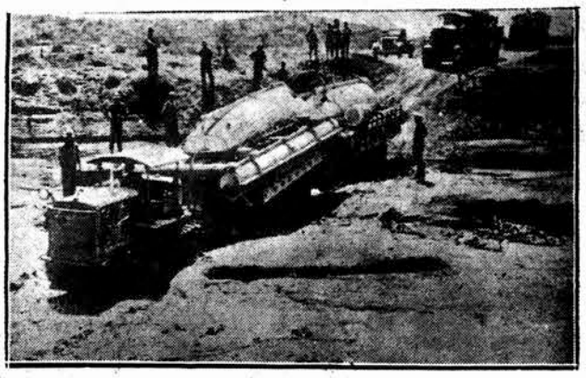
YOUTH— ON THE ONWARD JOURNEY

The Chosen Of The Nation

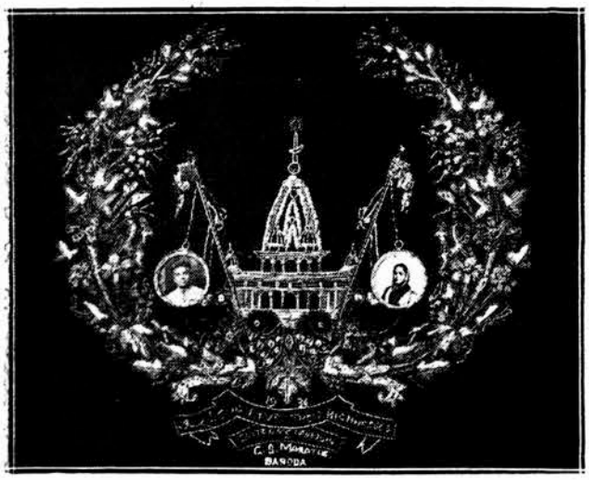
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—President-elect of the forthcoming Congress session at Lucknow.



Motilal Memorial Hall, Agra, the opening ceremony of which was performed on Congress Jubilee Day.



A caravan of Italian cars carryi ng bridge-building materials for Ogaden Front.



This artistic floral embroidery one entirely in gold threads, and representing the Kirti Mandir between the portraits of Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwar, was executed by two Baroda students, Joshi and Salvi, and xhibited at Rural Life Exhibition held during Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.

"Ikey," popular chimpanzee of Zoological Park, Edinburgh, likes to taste before passing his opinion on merits of Christmas pudding, which cook is making.

Tribesmen in service of Italian Army, reconnoitering in trenches.

A view of Pratapgadh Fort.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1936

INDIA WINS THE MADRAS "TEST"

Aussies Collapse In 2nd Innings

Home Team Dismisses Tourists For 107 And Wins By 33 Runs

NISSAR CAPTURES 6 FOR 36 AND HELPS TO WIN MATCH

SCORES AT A GLANCE:

All-India (1st Innings)	189
All-India (2nd Innings)	113
Australians (1st Innings)	162
Australians (2nd Innings)	107

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

When play in the unofficial Test match between the Australians and the Indian team was resumed today the position was, that with their last wicket to fall, the home side were 130 runs ahead and it could be expected that the Australians would strain every nerve to get lease of the wicket as quickly as possible.

The sun came out strongly this morning making conditions favourable to the batting side.

It was arranged to make it a local holiday and a crowd of about 12,000 was present at the start

The Indian innings terminated at 113 when Macartney claimed the wicket of Tiruvenkatachari.

With 141 runs to win the tourists made a disastrous start and were skittled out for 107 runs.

Nisar proved himself once more a very successful bowler, securing six wickets for 36 runs.

Macartney and Leather opened the attack this morning and concentrated on Tiruvenkatachari for their victim but the latter revealed a remarkably resourceful defence and not only managed to hold his own but to give the strike to Hadi whenever possible. Hadi had increased the score by ten runs when Ellis smartly stumped Tiruvenkatachari and the Indian innings ended in 17 minutes to-day for 113 runs.

The Indians were batting altogether for 145 minutes.

Remaining not out in both the innings and making the highest score in the second innings, Hadi had actually given the most convincing display of any batsman in the Indian side, even Amarnath not excepted.

Australians 2nd Innings

The Australians began their second innings at 11-36, requiring 141 runs to win.

Their first pair was Bryant and Love and the atmosphere was tense when Nissar and Amarsingh opened the attack. The first two overs of Amarsingh were maiden but it was Nissar who drew first blood, Love, being caught in the slips in his third over. Amarsingh took a shoulder-high catch very stylishly (7—1—2).

Only three runs had been scored off the bat when the first wicket fell.

Morrisby joined Bryant but the Tasmanian batsman failed for the fourth time and was bowled for three. Nissar was taken off after he had bowled five overs and Salauddin came in his place. The Aligarh bowler bowled with lesser start this time and achieved with success with his first ball, bowling Morrisby (15—2—3).

Ryder joined Bryant at 12-7 with two wickets down the Australians still wanted 126 runs to win.

Salauddin was taken off after bowling four overs for seven runs and Nissar replaced him. Nissar was at once successful taking Bryant's wicket without another run being scored off him. Bryant snicked the ball of Nissar's second over and Amarsingh at the first slip took another very stylish catch. Bryant was batting for exactly an hour for his eleven. In ten minutes, before he was out, Nissar and Amarsingh had appealed four times for l.b.w. but without success. It had also appeared, that Bryant was missed behind the wicket off Amarsingh (36—3—11). One hour's batting had produced 36 runs when Hendry joined Ryder for the fourth wicket.

The Indian team were now tightening their grip on the game and some bold methods were now needed if the bowlers were to be knocked off their length. Immediately, Hendry gave him to strike Ryder powerfully hit Nissar to the leg-boundary, this being the first four, hit off the fast bowler. Ryder now played with great vigour and Hendry "fed" him very cleverly. Ryder then survived the fifth appeal for l.b.w. against him.

Hendry might easily have kept his end up but in trying to place the ball to the leg for a short run he cocked up the ball at the leg of the umpire and Salauddin accepted the easy catch (60—4—9).

(Continued on Page 48.)

CONGRESS AND OFFICES

C. P. B. To Confer With Working Committee Before Lucknow Sessions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Should the Congress accept the Ministerial Offices under the New Constitution? Should the Parliamentary Board decide immediately its attitude on this issue? What policy should Congress follow in Provincial Councils after the new election? Has the Board got any advice to tender to Congress about it now?

These were some of the important questions, it is understood, considered threadbare by the Congress Parliamentary Board which met to-day under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at his residence. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's memorandum with regard to office acceptance proved helpful in the discussion of the problem. It is learnt that prior to the Lucknow session of the Congress, the Parliamentary Board and the Working Committee will hold a joint meeting to formulate the final opinion.

Among those who attended the meeting were Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Seth Govind Das, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Mr. Muthu Ranga Mudaliar, Mr. Jedhe and Sardar Sardul Singh.

It is understood that the Congress Parliamentary Board did not adopt any resolution or come to any decision but the individual opinion of the members was elicited informally. If the members authorise Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to submit a report to the Congress, embodying the trend of the opinions, he may do so.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Chowdhury Khaliquzaman, Mr. Moitra, Mr. Gadgil, and Pt. Nilkantha Das were also preseet at the meeting.

Discussions were remarkable for their freshness and originality being expressions of creative minds, drawing their inspiration from the soil of the country.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore read an article on "Place of Music in Education." Principles underlying the philosophy of co-education were given a new orientation by Mr. Surendranath Tagore.

Professor Kshitimohan Sen of Vishwa-Bharati brought before the audience in a remarkable manner the values achieved in India in the educational field and pointed to her rich treasure which need not be purchased at a material price.

COMMONPLACE CONTRAST.

Commonplace contrast between the attitude of Science and Art found harmony of life in the views put forward by Sjt. Nanda Lal Bose, Principal of the Vishwabharati College of Arts and Dr B. C. Guha. Young minds, they claimed, might imbibe the spirit of Art and Science through the companionship of creative personalities in a healthy atmosphere of growth and build up a new social order free from the perversions and degradations of the present generation. There were also other papeers tackling various phases of education.

Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who presided over the morning session, concluded by welcoming the Fellowship which proposes to be an organisation of thinkers who would work for an ever-progressive ideal in education in Bengal.—United Press.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Jinnah And Desai To Decide On Attitude

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai would shortly review the position with a view to form opinion as to whether motions terminating the Ottawa Agreement or favouring a Select Committee should be backed by the Congress and Independent parties.

A three-page memorandum has been issued by the Congress Party to members of the Assembly reviewing trade figures under the Ottawa Agreement.—A. P.

"NO DAMAGE TO YOUR COUNTRY"

Badoglio Assures Abyssinian Chiefs

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

General Badoglio yesterday addressed a group of Abyssinian Chiefs gathered together under the leadership of Ras Gugsa.

The General assured the chiefs that Italy would support those who were friends of Italy in difficult moments. "Don't worry about the damage caused by the war," he said. "Italy solemnly pledges itself to restore the damage done to your country exactly as was done in Eritrea."

General Badoglio then visited the tomb of Ras Gugsa's father. Later he reviewed 700 regular and irregular troops under Ras Gugsa in the Market Square of Makale.—Indian Allied News.

"Pressing Retreating Enemy"

ROME, Feb. 8.

The only item of interest in Marshal Badoglio's communique is the Italians continue to press the retreating enemy to the valley of Webbegestro on the southern front.—Reuter.

Rs. 3,000 SUGGESTIONS COMPETITION

(pages 32-33)

will close on

12th February

You may send any number of Entries

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

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AT
PLAZA
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
SPECIAL NEWS REEL showing scenes of passing of Late KING GEORGE and the Proclamation of KING EDWARD VIII will be shown from TO-DAY.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

	Bombay, Feb 8
B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267
Banks selling T T	265
Banks buying T T	262 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 7th instant	5.02 1/4
Japan/London 8th instant	1/2 1/64
Java/London 8th instant	7.25 1/2
Hongkong London 8th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai London 8th instant	1/2 7/16
London/Paris 7th instant	75.01
London/Belgium 7th instant	29.43
London/Switzerland 7th instant	15.16 1/2
London/Berlin 7th instant	12.29 1/2
London/Stockholm 7th instant	19.39
London/New York 7th instant	5.02 1/16
London/Amsterdam 7th instant	7.30
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet
Gold 6th instant	£7-0-11
Gold 7th instant	£7-0-7 1/2
Silver London Ready 6th instant	19 7/16
7th instant	19 9/16
Silver London Forward 6th instant	19 3/8
7th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready 6th instant	45
7th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 6th instant	9/16 p.c.
7th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6th instant	5/8 p.c.
7th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

COPPER QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Feb 8
London market	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£34-16-3
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£34-17-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£35-3-9
Electrolytic copper	£39-2-6
New York market	
Blue Eagle	9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 1/2 cents
Bombay market	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-14-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 37-6-0
Tone: Very steady	

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb 8

Gold and Sovereigns of the total value of Rs. 88,83,363 were exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week.

The total value of gold exported since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs 2,61,36,62,322.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 8	Cwts.
Wheat	3,465
Linseed	11,433
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	69
Gingellyseed	620
Groundnuts	8,967
Rice	24,845
Myrabolams	3,939
Cottonseed	1,322
Gram	504
Joowar	341
Maize	44
Bajree	726
	Tons.
Coal	1,293

If they could speak

IF THE CHAIRS (SEATS) IN KRISHNA TALKIES COULD SPEAK, THEY WOULD SAY "ALL THOSE WHO CAME TO SEE

Dharmatma

A BALGANDHARVA-PRABHAT PICTURE

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MATINEE AT 2-30 on SAT., SUN., & HOLIDAYS,
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TALKIES:
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CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

	Cawnpore, Feb 6
Motiheri	8 3 0
Chanpatiya	8 2 0
Narkatiya	8 2 0
New Savan	8 1 0
Pharenda	8 1 6
Ram Kola	8 0 0
Luxmiganj	8 0 0
Padrauna	8 0 0
Pipraich	7 15 6
Piamond	8 0 0
Bhatni	8 2 6
Khadda	8 1 0
Harinagar	8 3 0
Khatkuiyan	8 0 0
Captainganj	8 1 6
Baitalpur	8 1 0
Chitauni	7 15 0
Harkna	8 2 0

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The following rates prevailed in the Market on 8th day of February 1936.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

	April-May. 1935-36
(B.T.)	
10-30	Rs. 194/8
12-30	Rs. 196
2-30	Rs. 196/8
4-30	Rs. 197/4
Highest	Rs. 197/8
Lowest	Rs. 194
Settlement Rate	Rs. 196

VAIDAS.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Electric Bond & per cent Pfd	68
Consolidated Gas	35
American Tel and Tel	169
Western Union Telg	85
Radio Corporation	12
New York Central	35
Baltimore and Ohio R R	19
Bethelehem Steel	53
United States Steel	51
American Smelting	69
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/2
General Motor	57 3/4
Sperry Corp.	21
Socony	16 1/4
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	26
Amr Celanese	29
Sun Life of Canada	490
Canadian P Railway	19

Market slightly reactionary. Carloadings up 24000.
Total business: 2 1/4 million

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay Saturday,

The Nagpada Police conducted a gaming raid last night at Noor Mahomed Ahmed Stables, Falkland Road, and in consequence arrested the following six persons: Mahomed Solkhana; Kanji Rama; Raj Mhd. Yar Mahomed; Jeewa Nasir; Jarbai Sakkaram, and Manjulabai Sheti.

They were placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who granted the extension of their bail period till the 14th instant.

Hearing was resumed to-day before the City Coroner, at the inquest on the body of Shivram Babaji Chawan aged 40, employed at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, and residing at the mills chawis at Suparibaugh. He was alleged to have been stabbed by one Bhagya Rama Pawar on the 21st of January last at 8-30 p.m.

In summing up the evidence before them, the Coroner's Jury ascertained that "death was due to shock from homicidal stab wound inflicted by the suspect Bhagya Rama by means of a penknife". The jury recommended his prosecution on a charge of murder.

A fatal accident took place last evening on the Colaba Reclamation when it was revealed that one Hemlal Kashiram a coolie while dismantling the wooden facing of a wall, was accidentally crushed when a concrete slab fell on his head..

An open verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

Gaiety and lavish entertainment at the residence of some singing-girls, residing at Foras Road, culminated in the arrest on suspicion, last night, by the Nagpada Police of three persons, Wazir Kalu, aged 24, Qumaruddin aged 22, and Akbarkhan Banekhan aged 25.

It transpires that the accused persons were noticed by the Police last night to be spending money rather lavishly at the places of some singing-girls at Foras Road.

The Police searched their residence at Mangli Kadoori, and a large number of currency notes and gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 3,765-10 were recovered.

During the course of Police inquiries it was ascertained that the accused had committed housebreaking and theft at the residence of a Bohra "Ginning Factory" owner, named Hassanali of Sindhipura, Khandwa, about a fortnight ago, and then came to Bombay. A transfer case has been registered and information of the arrest and recovery of stolen property has been sent to the Khandwa Distt. Police.

The accused were placed to-day before Mr. P.L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered them to be remanded into Police custody till the 22nd inst., pending Police investigations into the matter.

Silver Club Case Judgment

Fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 were imposed by Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur at the Esplanade Court to-day, on thirty-three persons, who were arrested on December 22 last following a C.I.D. raid on the premises of the Silver Club at Grant Road.

Cases against fifty-two others were postponed to February 25.

A fine of Rs. 10 was imposed on those who were found present in the gaming house and who had no previous convictions.

Thirty-one men pleaded guilty to the charge of being present in a common gaining house Two others, who had previous convictions on similar charges were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 45

Ibrahim Ahmed and Rustomji Cowerji Toddiwalla who pleaded guilty to the two charges of assisting in the conduct of a common gaming house and of being present, were fined Rs. 40 each

Toddiwalla, who had a previous conviction, was asked to undergo a day's simple imprisonment.

At 10-30 p.m. last night, the Gamdevi Police received the information that a man was stabbed at the junction of Alexandra and Owen Dun Road, and that he was lying in an unconscious condition with a knife protruding from the left side of his neck.

Dr. Talyarkhan who arrived on the spot removed the knife from the neck of the injured man whose name was found to be Dosoo Amoo, and ordered his removal to the J.J. Hospital in a taxi. He however expired before his admission.

From inquiries, it was revealed that at 10 p.m. last night the deceased was returning home along with his servant, when one Gulam Hussain Mohomed Hussain who was accompanied by a female relative met the deceased. The deceased was alleged to have chided the suspect and ordered him not to go about with her. The suspect resented this, and an altercation ensued, during the course of which the suspect was alleged to have stabbed the deceased and ran away. He was arrested by some people and handed over to the Police.

Widow's Evidence

At the inquest held to-day on the body of the deceased, Malanbi Dosoo Ammoo the wife of the deceased, residing at Alana Chawl Cumballa Hill, gave evidence to the effect that the deceased was 35 years of age, and they had been married for the past four years, and had a son. It was also mentioned that he was a dealer in milk, and owned a shop at Cumballa Hill.

Witness stated further that he left home yesterday at 4 p.m. after having his meal and at 11 p.m. Witness received information that he had been s a ed and had been removed by the Police to Hospital.

At this stage hearing was adjourned till the 15th instant, pending Police investigations.

Demonstration Before German Consulate

Bombay Workers Demand Withdrawal Of Hitler's Libel On Indians

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Carrying red banners and shouting anti-Hitlerite slogans, a band of about sixty workers and youths, proceeded to the local German Consulate at Ballard Estate this morning at 10-30.

Here they demonstrated, demanding withdrawal of the unwarranted and uncalled for aspersions made against India and Indians by the German Fuehrer, Herr Adolph Hitler, in the speech he delivered at Munich, on January 27 last.

About 500 people gathered round the demonstrators and there were about half-a-dozen Policemen in evidence.

After demonstrating in front of the Consulate for some time, the workers left the place peacefully and the crowd dispersed.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

H. H. THE AGA KHAN
Will Attend The 10-30 P. M. Show To-morrow Night

2ND WEEK

MUSIC,
THRILLS,
TRAGEDY,
COMEDY,
PERFECT
TECHNIQUE

BOMBAY
TALKIES
2 NEW
FILMS
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PROGRAMME

See The Star of Stars

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Whose Superb Artistry Paints A Rainbow Of Emotions

in

MOTHER

As a woman covered with shame in the eyes of the world, a mother in a deadly struggle with her erstwhile lover, fighting a legal battle to justify her crime by her supreme devotion to her nameless child, and going to the gallows with the perfect peace of a clean heart.

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A side splitting comedy of a Gambler who, while trying to deceive his wife, is caught in his own net

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m. Sat. & Sun. matinee 3 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

HOCKEY NOTES

Whither The Lusitanians!

(By: SHORT-CORNER.)

After a lapse of a number of days, the Bombay Hockey League resumed its matches with a game between the Lusitanians and the Bombay Telephone Company which the latter won by two goals to nil. I sometimes wonder what has happened to the Lusitanians. They have lost their former glory. Could they not strengthen their folds and bring up a formidable side? The defeat at the hands of a recently promoted side does not speak well of the position the Lusitanians will hold in the League ultimately.

BUILDING A TEAM

I was a spectator last Sunday at the match between the Parel Sporting Club and the Vincent Club, in the Parel Hockey League. The Vincent Club are second in the League while the Parel Sporting are third. There was a fairly good crowd present! The game was a fast and interesting one and ended in a goalless draw,—a correct indication of the exchanges.

The Parel Sporting side fielded a very strong team. They included, Sullivan, Westerling, Pearson D'Conha and Francis of the G.I.P. Railway; Gardiner and Lewis of the B.E.S.T. Sports Club; Salim of the Bombay Customs and one player from the Bombay Portuguese. The eleventh was someone. I do not know who. Is this, I ask, the way of building a team? It is time the B. P. H. A. stopped these practices. Players should not be allowed to play for more than one team. Borrowing players just for one particular tournament is not fair to the other teams. I hope the B.P.H.A. does something in this direction. I congratulate the Vincent Club on its fine performance.

SELECTING BOMBAY'S TEAM

The newly appointed committee for the selection of the team to visit Calcutta for the trials has been busy. Every club has been circulated and asked to submit the names of its best players with their positions, with a view to see that all clubs get a fair opportunity to get representation and the best talent is chosen. Twenty-six players will be selected on the first instance and these will be trained together and finally the team will be chosen from among these. I only wish to bring one point before the mind of the Selection Committee. Give youngsters a chance in preference to veterans. I will have more to say in this matter later on

PROSPECTS OF GWALIOD CUPS

The Gwalior cup is to be a bumper success this year. Twenty-nine teams have entered so far. The notable among them are Kirkee United (holders) G.I.P Railway (runners-up). The Customs, the Lusitanians, the Kirkee Ordnance Sports Club, the Bombay Armed Police, the Brijraj Young Men and then—the Parsi Cyclists. Kirkee will find it a tuff problem to retain the cup this year; but the ultimate winner is hard to spot.

The B. P. H. A. have had to postpone a number of fixtures in the League as the Parsi Gymkhana ground had been taken up for athletic sports. It's unfair to clubs to cancel matches and keep them in the dark till the last minute. This was the case when the Young Sports were to meet the Telephone Company on Wednesday. The former did not know that the match was postponed till Wednesday morning. Such things are bound to occur, so long as the B.P.H.A. haven't a ground of their own. Is it not possible for them to get one? If it's not, why not utilise the Cooperage?

REVIVAL OF TEMPLE-ENTRY AGITATION

Central Harijan Board Discusses Question

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

The Temple entry question engaged the attention of the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh to-day when Dr. Rajan, Dr. Khare and Seth Shivadas also attended the meeting.

Mr. G. Ramachandran of Kerala moved:

"Since any further delay in securing temple entry for Harijans will most seriously affect their loyalty to Hinduism and since such temple entry for Harijans is part of immediate justice to which Harijans are entitled within the Hindu-fold, the Central Board expresses the opinion that effective steps should be immediately taken for achieving temple-entry for Harijans and, with a view to achieve the purpose, propaganda should be revived in all provinces and further intensive programme of temple entry work should be undertaken at Guruvayoor where it was proved, in the course of referendum, that there was a majority of 'Savarnas' in favour of temple-entry for Harijans."

Mr. Govindan (Travancore representative, being himself a Harijan), narrated the difficulties the Harijans suffered. He is reported to have said: "My pankha coolie and my servants, some of whom are caste Hindus, are allowed to enter the temples; not I."

Dr. Rajan felt that the opening of temples in Kerala would solve the problem to a great extent. He said that he had seen the Maharaja of Travancore who was very sympathetic and whose palace was open to all Harijans.

The question would be further discussed to-morrow.

DELHI HOME

Professor Malkani presented a scheme for the Delhi Harijan Industrial Home.

The Board decided that the curriculum for the Industrial Home should include drawing, carpentry, fruit and vegetable gardening, epigraphy, foundry, smithy, etc. Details will be submitted to the Executive Committee and expert opinion will be obtained. It was felt it should not be an industrial Home but a Training Centre for workers.

The Board sanctioned a loan of Rs 3,000 to the Fishery Co-operative Society at Dibrugarh in Assam, provided the money is secure, the Society pays 3 per cent interest repayable in three years and Mahatma Gandhi approves.

Another Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned for the Harijan Bhawan at Raipur from the Raipur Gandhi Purse Fund.

The Board decided that no worker paid from the Harijan funds should be given more than Rs. 100 monthly except under special circumstances and with the sanction of the President.

The President's proposal regarding necessity of attaching to the Central Office a small Publicity Department for disseminating news and literature about important Harijan problems and happenings in the country was accepted.

Details of the scheme for settlement of the Harijan Nattar area of Karaikudi District were accepted. Mr. L. N. Gopalswami's note on the Nattar Harijan trouble was discussed by the meeting.

The state of finance for Gujarat Harijan work was considered and as Sardar Patel had already collected Rs. 50,000 it was decided that no grant need be paid.

It is understood Mr. H. K. Jhaveri will move for consideration to-morrow that the Sangh should not participate in election to local bodies or legislatures. It is gathered the general opinion favours the proposal.

It is now definitely learnt that Mahatma Gandhi will not be visiting Delhi in the current month. He will be arriving here in the middle of March.—A.P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CHIEF ENGINEERS Say:

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 2, 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 15, 1354
Parsi: Shoherever 6, 1305
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 36m.
Hightide: 1-15; 13-18.
Lowtide: 7-22; 19-03

MONDAY, February 10.

Bombay Medical Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.

TUESDAY, February 11

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THE SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a Harikatha-Kalakshepam on Sri Krishna Chakrodaya at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) on (Sunday) the 9th inst. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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THE REGAL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 P M. UNITED ARTISTS'

"SPLENDOR"

The vibrant drama of a girl whose ravishing beauty was the price of her husband's business success!

WITH

Miriam HOPKINS Joel McCREA

Paul Cavanagh—Billie Burke David Niven—Helen Westley.

Also the FUNERAL of the Late KING GEORGE V.

Also All-Colour New

"SILLY SYMPHONY"

entitled "MUSIC LAND."

NAIK MARATHI MANDAL.

The general meeting of the members of the Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Mr. S. L. Talavdekar's place Khatao Building Lalbag.

HINDU SABHA (SOUTH DIVISION).

"The Annual General meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in The Hind Vidyalay Hall, Damodar Valji Bldg., near Prarthana Samaj.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaon to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TENNIS FINALS.

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Finals will be played on P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Courts, Kennedy sea face to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and distribute the prizes.

SOLEMN RENEWAL OF CONSECRATION

The Solemn Renewal of the Consecration of Bandra to Christ King will take place to-day (Sunday) consisting of Procession of S.S. Sermon by Mgr. Remedios and solemn Benediction.

CONCERT AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

A Concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. G. S. Patankar.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Dharma and Karma".

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"What is Man?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort today (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

MAHIM CATHOLIC INSTITUTE

"Under the auspices of the Mahim Catholic Institute there will be a Debate in the Institute premises to-day (Sunday) on "Whether Italy is justified in waging war against Abyssinia". Prof. A. Correia Fernandes will preside.

BAKHALE BILL AND WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Conference of the Workers concerned with the Bakhale's Bill, a public meeting will be held at Foras Road to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala will preside, and Messrs. Obaray, Abbasi, and Parab will speak.

CHANDULAL DESAI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Social Union Dr. Chandulal Desai of Broach will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "The Present-day Society' at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), in the Hindu Gujarati Stree Mandal Hall at Girgaon Back Road (Vithalbhai Patel Rd.) Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The benedictions recited before and after the reading of the lessons from the Pentateuch and Prophets will be the subject of study.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

To-day (Sunday), there will be a Public Debate at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road. The subject will be "The salvation of the Hindu Community lies in the immediate destruction of the Caste-System."

DR. DHALLA'S LECTURE

Dastur Dr. Dhalla, the Zoroastrian Scholar and High Priest of the Parsis from Karachi, will deliver a lecture at the F. C. Banaji's Atash Behram compound (opposite Charni Road) today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram will preside.

SUBASTIAN GOAN HIGH SCHOOL

The annual School Athletic Sports of the above institution will be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the Cooperage (W.I. F. A. Ground) when Dr. T. S. Wheeler will preside and Mrs. Wheeler will give away the prizes.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Splendor" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Top Hat" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m
CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty" Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Stars over Broadway" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"First a Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Raj Ramni" Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"De-Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
APOLLO—"Devdas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Thanks A Million". Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Last Outpost". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Sanders of the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10-30 a.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Serge Krish Septet. 8-15 p.m. 'Young Ideas.'* A programme for anybody and everybody with young ideas. 8-45 p.m. A Recital of Irish Songs by Henry Cummings (Baritone). 9-15 p.m. An eye-witness account of the Winter Olympic Games* relayed from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. 9-30 p.m. The Celebrity Trio. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-2) p.m. Operatic Arias.† 10 30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording. †Gramophone records.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. A Concert of Indian music. 12 noon. V U B Ensemble. 12-45 p.m. Cricket Match. Relay. 1-05 p. m. V U B Ensemble. 1-20 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Talk Hits. 6 p.m. Cricket Match. Relay. 6-20 p.m. Hindustani Light Music. 7 p.m. 'Shakuntla'! 7-20 p.m. Guitar Solos. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Music. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. 'Old Words to New Music'. (A. B. B. C. Recorded Programme). 11 p.m. Close down.

AGA KHAN TO ATTEND

"Mother" And "Always Tell Your Wife" At The Imperial

His Highness the Aga Khan will attend the 10-30 p.m. show tomorrow (Monday) night of Bombay Talkies' double programme consisting of "Mother" and "Always Tell Your Wife" which is now continued for the second week at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road

PRELIMINARY MEETING

The first preliminary meeting to consider ways and means to congratulate publicly Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta on behalf of the working class of the City will be held at the Maratha Hall, 99 Suparibaug Road, (Opp. G. I. P. Tarwari), to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ST. ANDREW'S EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, BANDRA

Under the auspices of this Association there will be a debate to-day (Sunday) at 10-15 a.m. at the St. Andrew's High School Hall. The Association will propose that "Women should take an active part in public life". The debate is open to the Public.

S. T. D. VANIK MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a public meeting of the residents of Thasra Town in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Residence of Sjt. Pranlal Tribhowandas Shah at 77 Bazar Gate (Fort) to wish Mr. Bhailal Jibhai Shah who is proceeding to Japan a happy voyage.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION KALYAN

The 8th annual general body meeting of the above Association will be held in the association hall at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) when Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurthi will unveil the Photo of Doctor Pattabhi Seetharamayya garu in the Association Hall. Mr. L. Ramachandramurthi will entertain the gathering with his music.

Delhi Programme

9 a.m. Sung Eucharist. (Relayed from St James' Church, Delhi). Recorded Musi cwill follow after the Service. 10-30 a.m. Close down.

6 p.m. I. S. S. Orchestra. 6-15 p.m. Classical Music. 7-30 p.m. Poultry. 7-45 p.m. Classical Music 9-45 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. A 14th Century Traveller. 10 p.m. Concert of Chamber Music. 11-5 p.m. Close down.

10 p.m. Concert of Chamber Music By the Chamber Orchestra of His Excellency the Viceroy under the direction of Lt. C. H. Fenner, M.B.E., L.R.A.M. by kind permission of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Eyes On Delhi

With the opening of the Budget session of the Indian Legislative Assembly on Monday, political interest of the country is naturally centred upon the capital of India. Though the big issues are yet to come on the floor of the House,—Ottawa at any rate promises a battle royal—this week's proceedings were not without their attraction. The session opened upon a solemn note, and the condolence resolution for the death of H. M. King George V. was passed unanimously. The unstinted support given to the official motion by the Opposition was no doubt a noble gesture befitting the occasion. A number of adjournment motions were as usual tabled, but while the refusal of the Governor-General to accept many of them was only expected, the withdrawal by the Congress Party of the motions standing in their name, caused not a little surprise. It appears however, that this was mainly a tactical move, and the subject matter of some of the motions at any rate will be discussed in some other form. Thursday's debate on Mr. B. Das' Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, provided the sensation of the week, not only for the most unexpected defeat of Government, but due to the "incident" between the Treasury Benches and one of Bombay's representatives.

Motilal Anniversary

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, whose fifth death-anniversary was celebrated in Bombay on Thursday. A public meeting was held in the Congress House, under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi, where a number of speeches were delivered eulogising the great services of that "Prince of Patriots." The speech of Mr. Munshi, however, was particularly remarkable in that he did not content himself with merely paying an eloquent tribute to the departed patriot, but made an earnest plea for "exploiting" the new Constitution. He laid strong emphasis on what is generally called the "parliamentary mentality" in the country, and observed that "it would be a grievous mistake to shun legislatures." Mr. Munshi sought to show from the life of Pandit Nehru that no limitations ought to be placed on the political activities in the country. One of the aptest remarks passed at the meeting was "What Motilal visualised, Jawaharlal will achieve."

Municipal Bye-Elections

Two bye-elections were held during the week for the vacant seats in the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the B and E Wards, necessitated by the deaths of Messrs. Dimtimkar and Pupala respectively. Less than 30 p.c. of the total number of votes were polled in both the wards. In the B Ward Dr. G. R. A. Sheik beat his rival candidate, Miss Maniben Kara, by a good margin and Mr. M. S. Maniar polled more than double the votes cast for his opponent Mr. S. B. Karpe.

The Week's Sport

Bombay is in the thick of the Tennis Season. The Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournaments at the Hindu Gymkhana, concluded this week, and yesterday the opening matches in the Western India Lawn Tennis Championship, which is recognised as the premier tournament in the Presidency, were played. This year's matches have evoked much enthusiasm, due to the participation of the Central European Team, which has been touring the country for some time now. The match between Miss Leila Row and Mrs. Jenny Boland is easily going to be the star turn of the tournament.

Opera House

Theatre-goers in the city will welcome the renovation of the Royal Opera House, as a full-fledged modern talkie house. People in Bombay have a soft corner for the Opera House, which was once recognised as the "finest theatre in the East." It has been the scene of many notable stage triumphs, and it has passed through various vicissitudes. Lately, however, it had fallen upon evil days, and had surrendered its distinction as the premier entertainment house in the city to its newer rivals. It is very pleasing, therefore, that it again comes out re-incarnated as it were. The theatre during the last few days, has undergone a thorough overhauling, and has been brought up-to-date. While retaining its essential artistic motif as the Opera House, various minor changes have been introduced, and some innovations effected, so as to adapt it to modern needs. The entirely new seating arrangement will be particularly appreciated by the audience. The management of the theatre have been fortunate in securing the exclusive rights of showing Warner Brothers' pictures, which ensures the success of the new venture.

Still They Come

Incidentally one cannot help remarking upon the phenomenal increase in Bombay's cinema houses during the last few years. The city has become definitely cinema-minded, and the millionaire and the mill-worker alike have become regular patrons of the silver screen. Bombay probably carries the palm both in its cinema houses and film companies. In the Girgaum-Lamington Road area alone, there are now nearly a dozen talkies! And still they come!

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Paradoxical Party

Nazi Germany is certainly a country of contrasts. Its leaders can give even G. K. Chesterton, that prince of paradox, a point or two. While the Feuhrer is recognised to be a very abstemious, even ascetic fellow, various orgies are often reported from the camps of his followers. While the Jews are being systematically ousted from Deutchland, orders have gone forth from headquarters that not a trace of anti-Jewish propaganda will be tolerated at the forthcoming Olympic games. And while eggs are becoming a luxury, and while Dr. Goebbels is thundering that Germany is more concerned with bullets than butter, here is General Goering throwing a birth-day party, which must have made even the Kaiser turn in his bed at Doorn! The party which was celebrated a few weeks back, is said to have recalled the splendour of Imperial days,—and not least, to the ex-Crown Prince and his brother who were present. The ball was held at the State Opera House, which was, perhaps, appropriate, considering that Frau Goering is the ex-actress Emmy Sonnemann. The biggest paradox of it all was that though it was called a party,—and a birthday party at that,—the admission tickets cost 50 marks apiece. Bidding is reported to have been very brisk, and as much as £10 was offered for a single ticket, on the eve of the 'party'. General Goering shone among a galaxy of eminent guests, in his dazzling dress of an Air Force Marshal, which is the most favourite of his score of different uniforms. Champagne, as usual on such occasions, flowed like water,—but it was rather an expensive flow, costing a pound a bottle. Even supper was sold from 4s. to 9s. per plate of cold meat—which must have provided a sufficiently hot fare for most of the guests. Two dozen footmen in antique red liveries lined the entrance. And a company of Black Guards was, of course, duly present—just in case of emergency! Last but not least, Herr Hitler was conspicuous at the ball—but only by his absence!

* * * *

Tides And Babies

Scientists are the greatest enemies of romance. With their cold, calculating facts and figures, they will sweep away in a trice all the dreams and imageries which one has hugged to one's bosom from childhood. Why, even children are nowadays being taught to disbelieve the Stork, and Santa Claus and a hundred other pet heroes of nursery. Under the spacious claims of rationalism, the growing mind is denied its realm of fancy. Keat's withering comment on this tendency is, of course, classical:

"Philosophy will clip an angel's wing
"Conquer all mysteries by rule and line
"Empty the haunted air, the gnomed mine—
"Unweave a rainbow.

This process of "unweaving a rainbow" has been carried a step further by the recent investigations of two worthy doctors, who have come to the conclusion, that more children are born at high tide than at any other time during the day. They have also found that births appear to grow more painless as the tide rises. Now with all due deference to the good medicos, one must say, that this discovery amounts almost to a high heresy. For the doctors have at one fell swoop, robbed creation of its greatest secret. No more, for us, the pre-destined day; that watchful, anxious awaiting: those divine pangs, dear to the older theologians,—no more, the supreme mystery of a new life! It is all a matter of mere tides!! Even Wordsworth, who assured us that 'From trailing clouds of glory do we come," stands debunked to-day.

But, perhaps, one ought not to be so hard upon the doctors. For their discovery is not so novel, after all. They have, indeed, stopped short of the "causa causaus". Tides may have a subtle effect upon babies, but the moon controls the tides, as every schoolboy knows. And the same moon is recognised since times immemorial, as the patron saint of lovers. So without putting too fine a point upon it, one might conclude that the professors have missed the mark altogether.

* * * *

Super Optimists

Americans are surely the world's super-optimists. Their buoyant hope can, of course, be explained by the fact that they belong to the New World. No doubt a good many centuries have passed since old Chris Columbus discovered 'God's own land', but "age cannot wither, nor custom stale the infinite variety" of the Yankees. They simply refuse to accept defeat, they are never disappointed by reverses. This fine trait in their character is evident in every field of their activities. It has never been more conspicuous than since the Wall Street Crash. The great Depression, might have depressed them, but it never 'bust' them. Their leaders never started prophesying the Deluge with long faces. Instead they sent a Blue Eagle up the sky, and the N.R.A. became the symbol of a new earth and a new heaven. The Eagle soon came down, with his wings clipped, but even that did not unduly baffle them. They have many other strings to their bow!

Romance Week

In this pursuit of the elusive prosperity—which as you know is lurking just round the corner like a tantalising maiden,—many other people than mere politicians and so-called public men, are taking a hand. Diverse are the devices suggested, and numerous the plans formulated for capturing the great prize. The latest and the most original and the most attractive of them all, is the proposal to hold a Grand Romance Week, in which everything will be so lovely, that prosperity will return with blushing cheeks. The idea emanated from the fertile brain of Mr. Bert Nevins, who, it will be remembered, conducted the memorable Kissing Marathon at Coney Island, New York's famous pleasure spot. Mr. Nevins' prescription is very simple and sweet: The world's greatest want to-day is romance. Let there be a national Romance Week, in which everything will be romantic, and the world will go gay with a bang. Lovers will marry, and the already married will love again! Its sponsor is very confident of the success of the scheme. Says he, "All the world loves a lover. The scheme will end the depression. People will marry, buy furniture, and husbands will buy their wives lollipops and flowers. What America wants is mere romance." Surely the grandest thing one heard,—Oh Boy!

* * * *

The Modern Child

The little daughter admired her mother's new gown, stroking it softly.

"Do you know what silk is made from?" asked the mother.

"No, mum."

"It comes from a little insignificant worm."

"Do you mean Dad, mummy?"

ZANZIBAR RIOT SITUATION

Special Police Force Organised And Europeans Enlisted

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 8.

The European officer who was killed in the rioting (mentioned earlier) is Mr. Ian Rolleston, aged 34 Acting District Commissioner, the only son of Sir Humphrey Rolleston, Physician Extraordinary to the late King.—Reuter.

NAIROBI, Feb. 8.

Besides Mr. Rolleston, the Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr L. E. Skinner was seriously wounded, by sword-cuts in the Zanzibar rioting. Several native police and rioters are reported to be dead. Europeans have enrolled themselves and are armed as special police. The Police Commissioner of Tanganyika flew to Zanzibar from Daressalaam in view of Mr. Skinner's condition.—Reuter

INSPECTOR KAMRUDDIN KILLED

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 8.

The Indian Police Inspector killed in the rioting yesterday, was Mr. Kamruddin.—Reuter.

ZANZIBAR QUIET

SPECIAL CABLE

ZANZIBAR Feb 8.

With the arrival of a hundred armed police from Dar-es-Salaam the situation is now practically under control. But the town is cordoned off from the remainder of the island.

One European officer died of wounds received when the arabs armed with swords attacked a group of European officers.

Troops From Dar-es-Salaam Reach Zanzibar

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 8.

Zanzibar is now quiet. One hundred armed native policemen have arrived from Dar-es-salam.—Indian Allied News.

M.L.A's. DASH DELHIWARDS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8

In response to urgent telegraphic whips, Professor Ranga arrives to-morrow, Mr. Samuel Aeron and Mr. B. K. Das are already on the way. Mr. N. C. Chunder and Mr. Fazl Haq are starting almost immediately.—A. P.

Sino-Burmese Boundary Commission's Progress

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Further inquiries about the progress of Sino-Burmese Boundary Commission show that the Commission which has been carrying on survey operations moved further up from Hosswan.

Colonel Iselin, Chairman of the Commission, who had met with an accident improved his health.—United Press.

Ireland Beat England

LONDON, Feb. 8.

At Dublin in the international rugby match, Ireland beat England by six points to three.—Reuter's Special.

Quetta Salvage Operations

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Reports from Quetta indicate that salvage operations are being carried on expeditiously and are expected to be completed by the end of February weather conditions permitting.—United Press.

"Mediterranean Locarno" Plan Fails

Flandin's Proposal Rejected By Britain

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: February 7.

Reuter learns that suggestions for Mediterranean understanding that would apparently amount to a "Mediterranean Locarno," and pave the way for the withdrawal of extra units of British Fleet now in the Mediterranean, were made by M. Flandin in a talk with Mr. Eden, after King George V's funeral.

The idea, which was submitted only tentatively, failed to meet a favourable reception from Mr. Eden, who pointed out forthwith that Britain could hardly enter a non-aggressive pact with a proven aggressor, nor was the hope held out of a favourable reception when the Abyssinian war ended.

It is understood soundings were also taken from Italy and were likewise coolly received. M. Flandin is not pursuing the suggestion.

NAVAL TALKS PROGRESSING

Conference Joins Issue On Size Of Battleships

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Naval Conference has joined the issue on the size of battleships at a meeting of the Sub-Committee Each delegation stated a qualitative desiderata.

The United States requested 35,000-ton battleship and 16-inch gun, but is willing to consider 14-inch gun and agreed to temporary cessation in the building of 10,000-ton cruisers. The United States also supported the British proposal of 2,000-ton sub-marines.

In effect, all four powers were agreed practically on everything, except on battleship, which will be referred to the Heads of delegations for decision.

Britain has suggested 25,000-ton battleship and France and Italy 27,500-tons.

NO RATE-WAR IN ATLANTIC SHIPPING?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The threatened rate-war in Atlantic shipping will probably be averted by the decision which, it is understood, has been practically reached at by the Atlantic Shipping Conference, which made slight increases in the passenger rates of all Atlantic lines.

Following objections by other lines to the Cunard and White Star Company and owners of the "Queen Mary" liner, the "Queen Mary" is being rated as "cabin ship," whereby lower fares could be charged than for "first class ships." The Cunard and White Star" have tendered resignation from the Conference.

The Conference met to consider the matter in London last week and continued this week in Paris.

The Conference is not yet concluded, but a settlement of the controversy is believed to be in sight, in which event the resignation will be cancelled.

Mobilise For Ottawa 'Battle'

BHULABHAI'S 'S.O.S.' TO BENGAL AND ASSAM

NEW DELHI, February 8.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Assembly, Congress Party, has sent a telegram to Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chowdhury, Zamindar, Sylhet, and to the Secretary to the District Congress Committee asking them to meet Mr. Basanta Kumardas and urge for his reaching Delhi immediately as the Ottawa discussion commences on Monday (February 10), and the Criminal Law Repeal Bill comes on Thursday.

Mr. Desai has sent a telegram to the Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Calcutta, asking him to meet Mr. D. K. Lahiri Choudhury, Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder and Mr. Fazlul Huq and urge them to leave immediately for Delhi.

Prof. Ranga, a member of the Congress Party, is arriving tomorrow morning.—United Press.

U. S. DRESSMAKERS THREATEN STRIKE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK Feb 8.

A meeting of 20,000 members of the United States Dressmakers Union voted in favour of strike and authorised the Strike Committee to issue General Strike order when considered necessary.

NO BARTERING AWAY OF BRITISH MANDATE

Page-Croft Will Ask For Guarantee From Govt.

RUGBY, Feb. 7.

On next Wednesday, in the House of Commons questions will be addressed to both the Foreign Secretary and Secretary for the Colonies, asking for assurances from Government.

The Liberal member Mr. Mander wishes for information that Government has no intention of handing over territories held under the British Mandate and Sir Henry Page-Croft desires for a guarantee that Government is not prepared to "make British colonies subject of barter by any world conference."—B. O. W.

TREASURY GOLD BELONGS TO PUBLIC

Senator Patman Protests Against Export

WASHINGTON, Feb 7

The Treasury released 1,075,000 dollars worth of gold to-day for export to Holland.

Senator Wright Patman has protested against the present gold enodus. He had declared that the Treasury's ten billion dollars gold stocks belonged to the public. As such, he stated, they should be used for the public welfare for the issue of new currency.—Indian Allied News

Negotiations have been proceeding for three months concerning the new agreement affecting the working conditions.

"GOOD OMENS FOR INDIA"?

"Daily Telegraph" Jubilant Over Decision Of India Bill Opponents

LONDON, Feb. 8

"Good omens for India," is the heading of a leader in "The Daily Telegraph."

The paper remarks that the undertaking by the opponents of India Bill to do their best to promote its working once it was passed, was scrupulously observed during the discussion in the House of Commons yesterday.

Under the inspiration of Lord Willingdon, says the paper, the whole Government machinery in India is being used with the will to ensure that, if there is any failure of the New Constitution, the defect will not be due to lack of spadework or goodwill on the part of those surrendering power.

"Improvement in the political atmosphere of India is marked, and any further advance of prosperity in India will set the barometer fair for the biggest political experiment in our history," declares the paper.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. GOLD EXODUS

Senator Patman Protests Against Huge Exports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The Treasury released 1,075,000 dollars worth of gold to-day for export to Holland.

Senator Wright Patman has protested against the present gold exodus. He had declared that the Treasury's ten billion dollars gold stocks belonged to the public. As such, he stated, they should be used for the public welfare for the issue of new currency.—Indian Allied News.

DEATH ROLL IN SYRIAN RIOTS

BEIRUT February 8.

The death-roll in the Syrian riots is now ten, comprising seven demonstrators killed at Hama and three at Homs, where several police were injured.

Demonstrations broke out at Damascus last evening, but the police dispersed the demonstrators, and arrested the alleged ring leader, Doctor Chuchako.—Reuter.

AWARDS FOR SERVICE ON N. W. FRONTIER

LONDON, Feb. 7

"The London Gazette" announces the awards for service on the fields in connection with the Loe Agra operations on the North-West Frontier between January 23 and April 13 are announced in the "London Gazette":—

To be C.S.I.:—Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) the Hon'ble H. R. L. G. Alexander, Commander, Nowshera Brigade.

To be C.I.E.:—Lieut.-Col. H. P. Radley, Third Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment.

To be O.B.E.:—Major G. G. C. Bull, 19th Hyderabad Regiment, Staff Captain Nowshera Brigade, Major R. M. E King, 9th Gurkha Rifles Nowshera Brigade; Major A. G. I. A. Goddard, 2nd Battalion, 15th Punjab Reyiment.

To be M.B.E.:—Lieut. N. Foster, Royal Engineers.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain P P. Chowdry, late Indian Medical Service. The Military Medal has been awarded to Lance-Sergeant A. A Slater, 2nd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.—Reuter's Extra Special.

RAILWAY CONSTABLE BELABCURED

Charge Against Vagrant Tribesmen

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILLE PARLE. Friday.

The alleged defiant attitude of an up-country vagrant tribe resulted in a constable being injured and removal to hospital and the tribesmen being arrested.

The suburbs witness a seasonal immigration of up-country tribes, such as the Punjabis, Makanies Kabulis, etc.

Yesterday evening some of these men are reported to have crossed the railway lines and tried to escape the vigilance of the ticket collector and the railway watch. Their attempt was however foiled when a railway porter and the ticket collector accosted them and asked them to go by the proper way crossing the overbridge. They were annoyed at this and are said to have thrown stones. Railway police aid was requisitioned but the party took to their heels and belaboured, it is reported, a constable who was chasing them. He was subsequently taken to hospital.

The railway authorities informed the district police who soon arrived on the scene and with the help of railway employees effected over twenty arrests. The police are making further inquiries in this affair.

14 BENGALIS IN CONSPIRACY TRIAL

FARIDPUR: Feb. 5.

In the Court of the District Magistrate, fourteen Bengalis have been sent up for trial on a charge of conspiracy to possess fire-arms without licence.

It was alleged that the accused persons were members of the Yugantar Party, the object of which was to make India free by violence. For this purpose, they had conspired to possess arms and ammunition and, on a search by the District Intelligence Branch of the house of one of them, a five-chambered revolver was seized. Following the confession of this man the others were arrested.

The hearing has been adjourned until February 18.—A.P.

Jinnah's Advice To Muslims

Suggests Parliamentary Board For Elections

Rival Candidates For Council Of State Agree To Abide By Decision Of Board

Negotiations which have been in progress for the past few days to bring about unity between Mahomedans in Bombay City and Presidency in political matters, have now come to successful fruition.

The suggestion is believed to have come in the first instance from Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who was strongly of opinion that the continuance of factional contests in the community would be injurious to the interests of Mahomedans as a whole.

Unity Attained

The proposal was made, therefore, to form a Parliamentary Board for the Muslim community to choose candidates for election to legislatures and guide the policy of the representatives after they are elected.

In the first instance, the board will devote itself to the task of selecting a candidate for the impending election to the Council of State.

The aim is to avoid party disputes and contests within the community and to ensure continuity of policy in the Legislatures.

As a result of the consultations and discussions of the past week or so, unanimity on the subject has been attained.

For the impending election to the Council of State, Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, the sitting member, proposed to seek re-election, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy also wished to enter the Upper House.

Some prominent members of the community felt that it would conduce to solidarity if a contest could be avoided. They have, therefore, discussed the question with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly, who endorsed their view.

An understanding has now been arrived at and the two candidates have come to an amicable agreement to "bury the hatchet" and work in unison for the good of the community.

Mutual Undertaking

Each has undertaken not to canvass for votes until Mr. Jinnah, who is proceeding to Delhi, for the Assembly Session, returns to Bombay. The voters, too, will be asked not to promise their votes to anyone in the meanwhile.

Sir Suleman and Mr. Chinoy have agreed to abide, by Mr. Jinnah's advice as to who should stand for the Council of State election.

It is hoped that it will be possible to maintain this unity in future elections, for the various legislatures. Possibly its extension to other constituencies will follow and ultimately an All-India Parliamentary Board, with powers similar to that of the Congress Parliamentary Board, will be constituted.

Sir Suleman's Statement

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha in a statement to the Associated Press says:—

"In deferance to the wishes of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M. L. A., who is trying to bring unity and co-operation between Muslims and in response to his request, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy and I have agreed not to canvass till Mr. Jinnah returns from Delhi session of the Assembly. I hope, in the meantime, the voters of the Muslim constituency for the Council of State will not promise their votes to anybody else. Ultimately Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy and myself will follow Mr. Jinnah's advice as to who should stand."

GIRLS BURIED UNDER ROOF COLLAPSE

Two Accidents In Schools In One Day

RAJKOT, Feb. 8.

With the sudden collapse of a beam of the roof of Bavajirai Girls' School, housed in a private building, during working hours, the whole roof came down.

Miss Narbadabai, school mistress and four girls, who were buried under debris, received serious injuries. They were immediately removed to the state hospital for medical treatment. Other girls received minor injuries.

Another accident took place in Vanita Vishram Girls School, when three girls received minor injuries, due to sudden breaking of the gymnasium swing post.—A. P.

MOVE TO CHECK FIRE MENACE IN JHARIA

Representatives Of Coal Bodies Invited

JHARIA, Feb. 6.

In view of the invitation issued to three coal bodies to send a representative from each to the conference to be held on February 19 at Delhi in order to devise means to check the fire menace in Jharia, the Field Owners' Association have requested Sir Frank Noyce to allow them to send, with their representatives, three mining experts to advise them on technical points.—A. P.

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The Map Comes Together

No. 9.

The possession of the seven keys to the secret safety vault had given Detective-Inspector Dan Wayne a certain amount of satisfaction. In spite of this satisfaction, there was still the annoying fact that he had yet two portions of the mysterious map to obtain before he could hope to bring the case to a successful conclusion.

Somewhere there were two portions of the map, and until the wife of Jim Wilson could remember exactly what had happened to them, Dan Wayne felt that he would be as much in the dark as ever. For, although they had the seven keys necessary to open the safety-vault, without the complete map, they could not find the hiding place of the vault Martin had built, nor could they discover the code word which was essential to the recovery of the bullion.

Dan Wayne muttered uncomplimentary things about the ingenuity of the departed Tim Martin, but being thoroughly baffled, he was forced to remain inactive.

Several days passed, and still the memory of Mrs. Wilson remained dormant on the subject of the missing map, but in the early afternoon of the fourth day after the burglary at her house, she telephoned to Scotland Yard.

Dan Wayne was in his office when the call came through, and when the operator gave him the name, he greeted her with enthusiasm.

"That you Mrs. Wilson? You've remembered, have you? Yes! yes!" he said agitatedly. "Don't tell me over the telephone. I'll come right down—Don't tell me! I'll come to you now!"

He hurried from his office, and taking the underground, was soon at Victoria Station. Luck was with him, and within a few minutes a train was carrying him to Beckenham.

He alighted at the station, and walked briskly to Frinders Park Avenue. At his ring, Mrs. Wilson opened the door.

"What a shame to bring you all the way down here," she said. "But it's your own fault, you know. I could have told you over the 'phone?"

"Of course it's my own fault," agreed Dan Wayne. "But you never know who is listening on the line, and we don't want you to have another visit like you had the other day."

"Of course! How silly of me," said Mrs. Wilson. "I never thought of that. But sit down. I've just made a cup of tea. You'll have one with me, won't you?"

"Yes, thanks very much," said Dan Wayne, as he allowed himself to be led into the house. He waited until his hostess appeared with the tea tray, and, as he watched the placid face of his companion, wondered whether success or another fruitless chase was before him. He was not left long in doubt, for, after pouring two cups of tea, Mrs. Wilson settled herself comfortably in her chair.

"It's funny," she said, "how little things come back to you. I was thinking this morning of those pieces of map and trying to remember about them, but nothing came to me. Then, by the one o'clock post, a letter came from my brother in Manila. As I looked at the foreign stamp on the envelope, something seemed to click in my mind—it came to me like a flash, too! Foreign stamps—my cousin Florrie's little boy—and how his mother, Mrs. Crastle, had bought him a stamp album while he was here. I'd given him all the foreign stamps I had, and he saw those pieces of map one day while he was helping me do my papers. He said they looked like foreign stamps, so I gave them to him. He cut them up with a pair of scissors into triangles and stuck them in his album. The boy has got those pieces of map in his stamp book!"

"Where can I find Mrs. Crastle and her boy?" asked Dan Wayne, with visions of his case tumbling to the ground before him.

"I don't know exactly," replied Mrs. Wilson, "but they went from me to stop at Brockley with another relation named Johnson. I haven't heard from them since, so they may still be at Brockley."

"Well, perhaps you'll give me the address of the house at Brockley, and a letter of introduction saying that I must have the map pieces," urged Dan Wayne.

"Certainly, I will," agreed Mrs. Wilson. "It's really all through me. I ought not to have given them away—but I thought that they could not be of much use."

"No good crying over spilt milk," said Dan Wayne. "How could you know that they might become so important? Now, if you'll give me the address and the letter, I'll rush along."

Under his direction, Mrs. Wilson wrote the required letter of introduction, and, armed with this and the address, Dan Wayne hurried from the house, after thanking Mrs. Wilson for all her trouble.

He boarded a bus for Brockley, and within an hour was knocking on the door of the house to which Mrs. Wilson had directed him.

A woman opened the door to his knock and stared at him suspiciously.

"I've come from Mrs. Wilson," began Dan Wayne producing his letter, "to see Mrs. Crastle, and her little boy, if they are still living with you? I suppose you're Mrs. Johnson?"

"Yes, I am," said the woman, "but Mrs. Crastle's not here now. She left last week for Leicester, taking the boy with her."

"That's a pity," said Dan Wayne, "I wanted to see her on important business. Can you give me her address? Mrs. Wilson expected her to be here still."

"You can have her address with pleasure," replied the woman, her suspicions fully allayed. "It is number 60, Crawley Farm Road, Chelton, near Loughborough, Leicester. You'll catch her there all right. She's stopping there for a month. It's only a little village, so you'll soon find her."

Dan Wayne thanked the woman, and hurried from the house with the new address, brooding upon his best line of action. As he strode into the booking office of the local station a tall man followed him, and when Dan Wayne booked to Charing Cross, the stranger, after a discreet pause, did the same.

Alighting at Charing Cross Station, the detective-inspector hurried to the yard and summoned his assistant.

"Look up a train for the North," he said, "you're coming on a journey with me. I believe we're on the right track at last, but goodness knows where we'll finish. We're going to Loughborough, Leicestershire, and from there to a village called Chelton. We'll clear as soon as we possibly can."

He hurried from the room to inform his chief of the new development, and on his return, found his assistant, Sergeant Fruby, awaiting him.

"There's a train from St. Pancras in forty minutes," said Fruby. "The five-thirty two. I've got a taxi waiting at the door. The train gets in at eight-six."

Dan Wayne ran his eyes rapidly through the papers on his desk, and then the two hurried from the building.

In spite of traffic delay, they reached the station with time to spare, and succeeded in securing two comfortable seats in a smoking compartment. As the train moved on through the night, Dan Wayne brooded on his problem.

About seven, the two detectives sauntered into the dining-car for dinner, and, as they took their seat at the table, a tall powerfully-built man entered the car and took a seat near them. If he had hoped to overhear any interesting conversation he was disappointed, for all their talk was concerned with the prospects of a London football team in the year's cup-final.

Dinner over, Dan Wayne and his assistant returned to their compartment, and the train ran into Leicester, hurried across the platform to the local train which was to carry them a step further on their journey.

They arrived at Loughborough to time, and, after a short delay, succeeded in obtaining a car with a local driver to carry them to the village of Chelton.

The darkness of night had blanketted the country road, and when the driver finally pulled up at a house and opened the door of the car, the two detectives peered out at the unaccustomed blackness of the country.

"This is Number Sixty Crawley Farm Road," said the driver. "Shall I wait?"

"Yes, said Dan Wayne emphatically, not wishing to be stranded in some village, miles from the nearest station.

He knocked on the door of the cottage, visible in the lights of the car, and after a short delay, the door was opened by a woman, who stared at him curiously.

"I want to see Mrs. Crastle. It's about some business of Mrs. Wilson's," explained Dan Wayne.

"Come inside," said the woman. "We were just going to bed. Mrs. Crastle will be along in a minute, if you'll wait here."

She led the way into a small room and lit a lamp with one of Dan Wayne's matches, and leaving the detective-inspector and his assistant waiting, she left the room.

Within a few minutes the door opened and another woman, bearing a faint resemblance to her cousin, Mrs. Wilson of Beckenham, entered.

"I'm Mrs. Crastle," she said. "What is the matter?"

"I've got a letter for you", said Dan Wayne, "from Mrs. Wilson which explains this rather unexpected visit."

He handed the letter of introduction to Mrs. Crastle, and when she had read it she looked at the two detectives with sudden surprise.

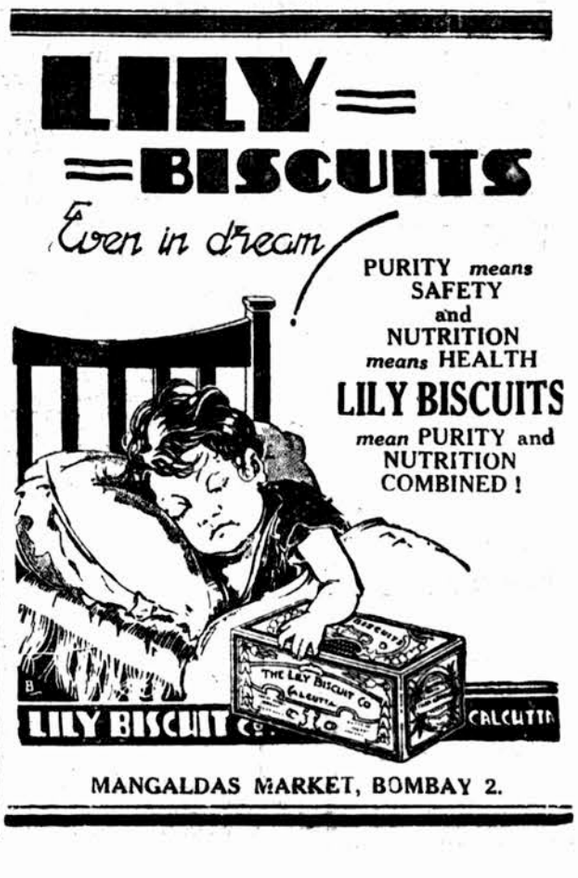
"I've got the stamp album with me" she said, "What a funny thing to happen! Just fancy little pieces of map being important I'll go and get them".

She hurried from the room, and soon returned bearing a cheap album which she handed to Dan Wayne.

"There it is" she said, "but I don't know what he's done with those pieces, the young monkey".

Dan Wayne turned over the leaves of the book, anxiously watched by his assistant, and it was not until he had reached the last page but one that he found

(Continued on page 40)



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Is Rigveda A Sumerian Document ?

Dr. Prannath's Indentification Of Vedic Words With Names Of Sumerian Kings And Cities Is Seen To Be Wholly Fanciful

(By Prof. Satyavrata, Professor of Comparative Religions, Governor and Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar.)

Dr. Prannath of Benares Hindu University has contributed a series of articles in the "Illustrated Weekly of India" in its issues of July, September and October 1935 on the Rigveda, proving it to be a Sumerian document. He has italicized the words 'The Rigveda is not an Indian document.' The theory propounded by Dr. Prannath is so astounding that were it to be accepted it would upset all our accepted notions about the Rigveda. However, it is the characteristic of the modern progressive mind that it is always open to conviction and does not regard anything as finally true. If some new factors step in in the hitherto unexplored field of research an unbiassed mind is always ready to shake off the old for the new. So, if Dr. Prannath's studies in the Rigveda really shed some light on the origin of the sacred text we should atonce accept his conclusions. But in our readiness to accept new things we should not forget that everything that is flung upon the world as new is not always worth acceptance. Acute discretion is of supreme importance in dealing with new-fangled theories which crop up and disappear like mushrooms.

I shall examine in detail the proofs given by Dr. Prannath to prove the Rigveda to be a Sumerian document, but before doing so I would like to make some preliminary remarks.

1. As will be pointed out in the following pages Dr. Prannath's line of argument in proving the Rigveda a Sumerian document is that there are common names of cities and kings in Sumerian history as well as the Rigveda, and therefore the Rigveda should be a Sumerian document. Taking for granted that there are common names in the literature of both the people, which I think is not only disputable but entirely wrong as will be made clear in this article, can it not be reversely argued that the Sumerian names are the Rigvedic names and that the Rigvedic Aryans had migrated from India into Syria, Phoenicia, Hitt, Akkad and Sumer. Following a different argument Mr. A. C. Das of Calcutta University has elaborately proved this in his book "Rigvedic India."

2. To prove that Rigveda is not an Indian document, and that it is a Sumerian document, all the hymns of the Rigveda should be capable of interpretation from the Sumerian Language, but Dr. Prannath has made no such attempt. He has simply read or I must say mis-read some Sumerian names in the Rigveda and has jumped to the conclusion that Rigveda is a Sumerian document. If we come across some English words in a Hindi book are we justified in saying that the book known to be written in Hindi is really an English book? For Rigveda to be a Sumerian document Dr. Prannath should not only point out a likeness between Sumerian and Rigvedic names he should also point out the structural and functional similarity, or rather likeness between the two languages. He has done nothing of the sort. He takes one hymn and then begins to interpret it now calling a word Sumerian and then immediately after taking the following words as Sanskrit. This is such a gross defect that it nullifies his whole hypothesis.

Now I shall examine one by one the proofs which he has adduced in support of his claim that the Rigveda is a Sumerian document.

TATURI AND TUTULI.

Dr. Prannath has sought to identify the Babylonian city Tutuli, which he calls the modern Hit, with Taturi of the Rigveda. Now the similarity of the words is undoubtedly striking, but a scholar while making such comparisons should bear in mind that philology would not be worth a farthing if one were to go by external similarity only. There is a verse in the Yajurveda (XI., 1), "Isha pervades all this universe." If one were to go by the outward appearance of words or even by their sound one would say that here we come across Isaiah of the Old Testament. But this would be torturing the text. The word Taturi of the Rigveda has met with the same fate at the hands of Dr. Prannath. It should be noticed that no commentator of the Rigveda has translated the word to signify a city. We easily understand why Swami Dayanand of the Aryasamaj did not translate the word in the sense of a city for he did not admit historical references in the Vedas' but why should Saayan and Mahidhar who read history in every page of the Veda translate the word otherwise? Saayan translates the word Taturi as "destroyer" or "one who takes across" from the root "tri" to cross. The word is mentioned in the Rigveda in five hymns (I, 145, 3; VI, 24, 2; 88, 7; 22, 2; IV, 39, 2) and in all those contexts Sayan's meaning fits in very well. Under such circumstances Dr. Prannath should adduce some very cogent and strong reasons to support his contention. He should also try to give us a translation of the full text rather than haphazardly picking up a word without any reference to the full hymn.

Dr. Prannath has also in this connection talked of the traders of Taturi under the name of Tuturvani (Rig 1, 168, 1). But here also he has blundered philologically. The word in the text is not Tuturvani but Turvani which is derived from the word Tuara—haste—and has no connection with Taturi. Dr. Prannath has split word as tutu-vani and has translated it as the traders of Tutu But this is wrong. The text is tu-turvani. Tu in Sanskrit is an adversative particle meaning "but" and turvani means "one who does things with alacrity." Turvani is a Rigvedic term which is very common in the Rigveda and Nirukuta (6, 14) has also translated it as given above. Turvani is mentioned in 1, 56, 3; 61, 11; 128, 3; 130, 9; 186, 3; IV. 20, 1; V. 35, 3; X, 32, 5 while if we were to regard the word as Tuturvani as contended by Dr. Prannath then the word comes in the whole of the Rigveda only once, i.e., 1, 168, 1 where also according to my contention as well as the translation of Saayan the word is not Tuturvani but Turvani and so it has nothing to do with the traders of Taturi. Dr. Prannath can point out to the Padpaath—analysis of sentences—as given in Saayan, and say that there the analysis is given as Tuturvani and not as Tu-Turvani and so he is justified in splitting up the word as Tutu-vani and translating it as the traders of Tutu. But as I have pointed out the Rigvedic word which is most common is Turvani and not Tuturvani. The latter comes only once in the Rigveda and that also by the mistake in the Padpaath. Moreover, "the traders of Tutu" conveys no sense in relation to the complete hymn.

That Dr. Prannath's etymology of Tuturvani is wrong will be further apparent by our studying the word Tutu in the Rigveda. We come across the various forms of the word in Tutujyaat (I, 143, 6); Tuturyaat (VI, 63, 2); Tuturyaam (V, 45, 11). Now, if Tutu were some District in which the city Taturi was situated, as has been pointed out by Dr. Prannath, then these words should be capable of being so interpreted as to throw some light on the Tutu District. On the contrary, any one having the slightest familiarity with Sanskrit grammar will be able to point out that here the word is used as a verb and all the above forms are different modifications of the word "Tutu". "Tuturyaam" means "let us pass through." So where is the District "Tutu" here? If we split these words as Tutu-Jyaat, Tutu-Ryaat, Tutu-Ryaam then Dr. Prannath should be able to enlighten us as to what Jyaat, Ryaat or yaat and Ryaam or Yaam mean?

The clearest indication of the meaning of Tutu will be found in Rig. V, 45, 1 where we come across the word Tuturyaam. The text is "Ayaa Dhiyaa syaam devagopaa, Ayaa dhiyaa Tuturyaam ati anhan". The grammatical order of the words of the latter portion of the hymn is "Ayaa dhiyaa anhah ati tuturyaam"—through this our intellect let us cross in". This is the most natural interpretation of this hymn which even a novice in Sanskrit will be able to follow. If Tutu here stood for some town then Dr. Prannath should be able to give us a meaning of this hymn. And if Tuturyaam here has no reference to the District Tutu then I fail to see how a mere similarity between a Rigvedic word—tutu taturi—and a Babylonian city—Tutuli—could be trusted as a sound foundation on which to build the theory that Rigveda is a Sumerian document.

URU AND UR.

The Rigvedic word Uru has been identified by Dr. Prannath, with the Babylonian city of Ur. In this connection only eight short lines have been written without any authority, without any proof. Students of Sanskrit know that Uru means "wide", and that it is not the name of any city. Why not in the same manner talk of Madina from its mention in "Jeeven sharadah shatam Shrinuyaam sharadah shatamadinaah syaam sharadah shatam" (Yaju-XXXVI, 24). A mere statement where one is going to propound a great theory is far from what is expected of a scholar. Uru has been used more than one hundred times in the Rigveda and always primarily in the sense of wide or broad and secondarily in the sense of the firmament because it is the widest thing that one perceives in the world. If Uru were the name of a city it would be so very easy to prove it because of the profuse use of the word that has been made of it in the Rigveda. But instead of proving his contention Dr. Prannath simply blames the Pandits for wrongly interpreting Uru as "wide" or "the firmament". I have yet to come across a hymn of the Rigveda in which Uru can be correctly interpreted as Ur or the name of a city. Dr. Prannath should take up the word Uru and try to interpret it in the sense of the Babylonian city of Ur in a fairly large number of the Rigvedic passages and then only he should think of blaming the Pandits for wrong interpretations.

ISHAM AND ISHIN.

The Rigvedic word Isham has been identified with the Sumerian city of Ishin. The reason why Dr. Prannath regards Isham as the name of a city seems to be that in Rig VIII, 6, 23 "Isham" "puram" have been used together which naturally can convey the sense of the "city of Isham". But it should be remembered that the words Isham and puram come together only once in the whole of the Rigveda and that also in the reference given above. In this hymn also the clear meaning is "O Indra disclose much Isha (food) for us, disclose for us Puram (cities) with kine." If we were to interpret the hymn as a search after the city of Isham then the word should be capable of similar interpretation in all the hymns where Isham is used in the Rigveda.

The word Isham or Ishah has been used 185 times in the Rigveda and everywhere the meaning "food" fits in very well. This is the traditional as well as the etymological meaning of the word. So merely by a partial similarity between the outer appearance of the words one cannot change their meaning. Modern philology lays greater emphasis on the structural and functional similarity of words of a language than on mere outward appearance. There was a time when scholars were busy in deriving all the languages from Hebrew and huge dictionaries were compiled out of their labours but with advent of a deeper knowledge of the principles of philology all those attempts have been given up. Dr. Prannath has made a similar attempt in reading Babylonian and Sumerian words in the Rigveda.

AHAM RAJAN AND ISHMI DAGAN.

It has been sought to identify Aham Rajan of the Rigveda with the king Ishmi Dagan. First, there is no similarity between the two words. Secondly, there is no hymn in the Rigveda where there might have been any mention of

(Continued on page 23)

The Truth in Your Horoscope

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Lepidoptera That Are Not Lepidoptera

Mr. Humbert Wolfe's Latest Verse In Gentle Satire

(By "SIRIUS")

"If any of the creatures here chronicled are not lepidoptera that is entirely their fault" is countered by " . . . . and, if any of the creatures here depicted 'are' lepidoptra, that is entirely 'my' fault" and between these conscientious 'dementis' which clear the air, flit-fashion, for philosophico—critical doubt the victim of both author and artist of 'Stings and Wings' (by Humbert Wolfe, Illustrated by A. Savory, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London, 5s. net) is abandoned to his indeserved fate.

AN IRONIST

Mr. Humbert Wolfe's muse is not particularly waspish and her worst sting (or should not one speak of it as scratch after the terminology of feline-feminine classic armaments?), instead of hurting, wakens up sensibility: and thus he joins the company of the bloodless Georgians whom Roy Campbell could never forgive.

Polemics is not a strong point in the organisation of Mr. Wolfe, certainly not the kind that could win the praise of the principal disciple of 'cher maitre' Wyndham Lewis and there is more of wings than of stings in the author of "The Uncelestial City". That fact must be accepted at the outset.

PHILOSOPHY AT A PINCH

When he lectures the ant and seeks to corrupt its historic virtue by dangling the Mayfly's lotus-eating:

Put off your dim obscure attire.
Go like the humming bird in fire!
If called upon for effort, strike!
Drink, roister, anything you like,
Till all whose motto is "I shant"
Profit by your example, ant

or is:

Prepared to prove against all rumours
To contrary that bees are stumers,

or, again sings the marriage hymn of moths:

. . . . Unnoticed by the Press
It seeks its mate, and consummates its passion
In flame and perishes with loveliness,
Which makes the human lover a Goth
Beside the flaming bridal of the moth,

he is more essentially himself.

The wasp is to him a "snell striped tiger, burning bright" and as 'jerseyed champion of spite' and cockroaches make him swear:

That, though my fellow-bards are grudging,
My looks are really far from bad.

ENTER MR. LOUSE.

In "A Runnable Stag-beetle".

The hounds gave tongue at Bulper's Grange
Lord Scrotchett also clamoured,
(A sportsman of the Stock Exchange

On three occasions hammered) and here is described,

Admiral Pincher (you recall
The hero of the Bight—
Who never went to sea at all,
And serve it damn well right!)

Even the louse reclaims its bard in the lines:—

Alone of the invertebrates
It reproduces (as it states)
In the confusion of its line
Its own majestic lack of spine.
. . . . . .
When in epivocable jerks
It burrows in the skin or lurks,
With a symbolic 'laissez-faire',
Significantly in the hair
. . . . . and, Apollo,
Now usher to your Lordship's House
The perfect modernist—the louse.

and the lady-bird is asked to fly away home:

Athens is burning the Goth is in Rome,
Russia's gone Bolshevik, German's Nazi,
De Valera in Ireland has mesmerisesd Patsy.

SOCIAL SATIRE

The boll-weevil symbolises justice of the heavens upsetting the plans of cornering bankers and the inquiry is sent forth:

Why didn't Noah swat the gnat?
Or if he was too drunk to strafe it,
Couldn't he hand the job
To Japhet?
. . . . . .
Or send a prepaid cablegram
To God in heaven?

The mosquito is elevated to high honours:

You keep high company, atrocious nagger,
Who will not tell the blood of beauty be,
But tipple deep upon it till you stagger
Intoxicated with divinity

and the worm is clothed in the garments of John Samarcand:

His figure in a morning-coat
Was something D. H. Lawrence wrote
To illustrate a cross between
A bourgeois and bad
. . . . margarine . . . . .
His politics at various stages
Involved a drop in workmen's wages,
Supported by a large increase
In absentee directors' fees

The tarantula's

. . . . . spirit romps
Through primal swamps
And in its eyes
Creation dies,
Till all is back
In timbers black

and the post script prays:

Could I perhaps
Persuade the chaps
Who hail 'the Guider'
To wear this spider
Instead of a
Mere Swastika?

LYRIC MOMENTS

The wings strike a different, less light-hearted almost a serious—sad note. The grasshoppers ignite an image scooped long ago:

And those bronze mailed troops scraped wing on wing,
Green sabres on green bones;

and took the air

With so precisely lateral a spring
They framed blue distance in their small green square.

Does not Athena wear a grasshopper in her helmet as a token

Of that which, in the teeth of deaths, replies,
For those who leave their own defence unspoken:
"They had their hour. They perished. They were wise."

The mood continues in "The Dragon-fly":

Who gave thee for thy wings the bar
Upon a jewelled scimitar,
To cleave the air as though the brand
Were whistled in a master-hand
With snapping flashes from the cruel
Cold condescensions of the jewel

with the thought

That this bright pigment of the dust,
These spilt and Indian inks designed
To scribble beauty on the mind,
Come on the air, on air ere spent
A brief and coloured accident

MARY AND MAGDALEN

The "Blue bottle" provoke this soliloqy addressed to cher Arthur:

You will not interrupt your nasal paean
On Gallic writers suddenly to clamour,
"Voila une mouche" and leave your "lui, leur, y, en"
To chase the fly regardless of French grammar,

And:

All in one day birth, glory of the wings,
Marriage and death. And who would bid thee stay, fly,
Most fortunate of all created things

of the Mayfly is balanced by the lyric mood in "Fireflies":

Dim flowers in the oleander trees
That hoard the bronzed moon and hold it back,
Darkness piled at the knees . . .

One might conclude by quoting from "the Painted Lady":

Further than the Polar South
Where the sun does not carry,
Dust in your mouth
Dust your pale body, Mary,
And your white and weaving hands
Finer than the fine sands.
. . . . . .
Is it a voice that sings:
"Because you loved the starry
And Coloured wings
Of love returning, Mary,
On thy third day rise again
With the butter flies, Magdalen".

ACQUITTED

Mr. Savory's fine illustrations done in the best 'Punch' tradition accentuate the rhetoric of Mr. Wolfe's verse and its irony and meaning sprout out in a remarkably visual form: Mr. Savory must be condemned as both "Guilty" and "Not guilty" because his lapidoptera are both lapidoptera not just enceased and pinned down but flung into the air and they are not lepidoptera, that is say, they are human, perhaps, all too human. He is honourably acquitted even if the co-accused had long decamped . . . . .

SIRIUS.

REWARD.

General de Bono getting the stick and stars of Marshall from Mussolini.

Date of the Radio Concert

FIVE radio singers in a charity program scored such a hit that the advertising manager of the Tootsie Toothpaste Company decided to engage them for a single evening's broadcast. The manager of the broadcasting called the girls into his office and they readily agreed to sing for the toothpaste company. But, when it came to selecting a date for the concert, the program director ran into a stone wall, for, on consulting his schedule, he announced:

"The 5th, 13th, 17th and 21st are the only available nights during January, February and March, but there is a contract covering Monday nights till the end of February."

"Any of those dates will suit me," said Rita, "but I positively will not sing on Friday, the thirteenth."

"The seventeenth is a good night for me," interposed Anne, "but I can change to the same date as Doris."

"I had the twenty-first all picked out," announced Doris. "However, on referring to my date-book, I find that I am already booked for Tuesday nights."

Irene spoke up thereat and said: "I object to the day of the week that Rita does, because I am on the concert stage the night previous and I do not wish to sing two evenings in a row for fear of straining my voice."

Finally Olive entered the conversation: "The fifth suits me all right, but I always go home over the week-ends and I wouldn't miss seeing the home folks just for a single radio program."

On what day of the week and date of the month is the concert to be held?

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

THE NEW TENDENCY IN ART

Need For A New Manner Of Expression

By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

World-movements have been going with such a tempo during the past few years that it has become well-nigh impossible for any country to escape them, and it is nothing to be wondered at. For the most important world-movement to-day affects the millions everywhere and draws them into a terrific whirl-circle of new economic, social and artistic developments such as have never been witnessed or felt before in the history of life and time.

INDIA'S RE-BIRTH

India is now going through the throes of great re-birth, but the indications of it had been felt for a long time before this, and, in the field of painting, at least, showed itself in the experiments of the Bengal School which drew its chief sustenance, through fine artists like Nandalal and Abanindranath, from the hoary caves of Ajanta, subtly combined, at times, with the techniques of China and Japan which tended to give the new work an attractive flavour. But, except for a few specimens, the Bengal School has not been able to give the world a rich original contribution while it remains an incontestible fact of history, that it has given a wealth of rare experimentation and process embodying in themselves the germs of suggestions which may be useful in the technique of the future artists of India. In music, too, there has been a definite departure in Bengal, and, although, much of it has resulted in a vague but interesting formlessness, it has still established an important phase in Indian music towards the idea of "harmony" so completely lacking in India. This does not mean to say that there is any achievement as yet, worthy of the name. Side by side with these brave, though hazy efforts, Indian classical music is once again trying to lift up its long-sleeping head out of the grey decadance into which it had long fallen through neglect and non-interest on the part of the people drunk with the sudden glamour of commercialism which brought into India its own ideals in life and art and behaviour. It is a good sign that while on the one hand the Classical Music is finding a vogue again, there are yet courageous young people who are trying to conceive of a new style import and content, not to speak of a new technique and presentation in and of musical expression.

NEW MANNER OF ART EXPRESSION ESSENTIAL.

That a completely new manner of art-expression will be essential in the near future, is an obvious fact, judging from the swiftly changing economic structure of the world and the equally rapidly changing nature of humanity with its own new needs and ideals inseparable from future growth and achievement. Humanity is always changing, and with it, the points of view in life are changing. This is the platitude, but we tend to forget even such a platitude more often than we should. The man living in the interior of an Indian forest, who has never heard a motor-horn or a radio programme is, we must admit, very different from the man who has heard the motor-horn and heard a radio programme. The difference is almost unimaginable. It is clear that the latter has ideas and ideals and needs for his own growth as a progressive human being which are entirely different from those of the former. The bamboo flute would satisfy the soul of the man who has not come face to face with science and its revolutions, but the instrument of music that would satisfy the new man, the "future man" who is already here, even in India, is yet to be constructed, and created out material in keeping with the whole change of the centre from the individual of the circumference.

The musical instruments of India which are familiar to the bourgeois lover of music are essentially selfish instruments, and as such, typical of the structure of bourgeois society. The tabla, the tamboura, the sarangi, the sarode, the bin, the taws, etc. are delicate instruments which are meant to be played only in small private halls of the rich, to delight the "cultured" ears of the few who usually sit round artists after a heavy meal, in no serious mood to hear music except as something which serves itself as a part of the programme of amusement beginning and ending there.

It has hardly struck anybody so far that music can be and ought to be an important weapon through which society and life could be and, indeed, some day will have to be reconstructed on broader and less selfish lines. This view of music at once brings dream. It implies the shifting it into a huger scope than we of the whole ideology of music from its little private-room centre into the open-air which has an indefinite circumference to be decided only by the giant masses of no single country but of the world as a whole, dealing one by one with the complex problems of life and economics. At first this might sound strange and even wild, but let us not forget that all spheres of life, from bread to art, nay even to "holy" religion, are always dependent, for their content and ideology, on the economics of every age and clime. To quote on example, the pictures of Ajanta, typical propaganda pictures of Buddha's ideology, would never have come into existence had it not been for the fact that Buddha revolting against the structure of Brahmanism which,, in its last analysis, was one of the most cleverly worked out economic structures in existence involving the exploitation of the many by the few. Art has always been used as an instrument of propaganda, and there is no propaganda anywhere which does not boil down to an economic problem or conception, the mother of all behaviour and method and expression.

ORCHESTRA OF THE FUTURE.

My own vision of the future is that new instruments of music will have to be invented, instruments that will strike new notes of beauty combined with strength. There will have to be new groups of men and women who will organise mighty orchestras which, when conducted, will reach the hearts of the millions. But these orchestras will not be on the poor and erroneous lines of the Indian "orchestras" that have come into our country. The Indian orchestra is in reality a number of weak instruments playing together the same thread of melody, thereby trying unconsciously to fulfil the need felt by the people, of a music with volume. The orchestra of the future will have to be based on a study of the laws of harmony. We must make a departure sooner or later from a purely melodic conception of music, which is beautiful in itself, but should begin to be looked upon as exquisite material from which to draw for the new music. For this personally, I am of opinion, students of Indian music should make the study of European music compulsory for themselves. "European" music means nothing more or less than the high watermark of "harmony" which ought to be seriously studied by every student of music in India who is anxious to strike out new paths. It is time we got over the puerile habit of thought that automatically makes us respond with a complex, "superior or inferior", to things of the West, a complex which has unfortunately been encouraged, consciously or unconsciously, by voices loud in their preaching of "pure nationalism". There is "nationalism" in art, but there is also the factor of the "time-spirit" which moulds nations and peoples. Besides, there is the important factor of science which bridges time and space and makes the old Geographical maps with their difficult mountain-barriers and untraversable deserts relics of a child's imagination. While preserving the best qualities of one's own country one's efforts will have to be wider in their scope, and the perspective widen beyond the boundaries of one's own habit of thinking and expression, for, after all the frog who fondly imagines his own well to be the only world does not in any way succeed in cancelling the vast oceans that lie beyond it, one slight wave of which would be enough to wipe both the frog and his little world out of existence.

"YOU FAKER"

Judge Holds Use Of Expression By New York Mayor Not Slanderous

"You bum! Throw him out if he opens his mouth again. I will treat you the same as you were treated in the Surrogate's Court, you faker."

On the ground that Mayor La Guardia (New York City) had directed the above remark to him at a Board of Estimate meeting, Charles Shankroff, Brooklyn real estate broker, brought suit for slander (dol. 50,000) against the Mayor. On Thursday Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook dismissed the case. The justice ruled that 'bum' did not import a crime and that 'faker' had never been held to be slanderous.

By Webster's New International Dictionary (1934) a 'aker' is one who manipulates so as to impart a false character or appearance to, and a 'bum' is a lazy, good-for-nothing sponger who will not work.

Mr. Shankroff had appeared at the Board of Estimate meeting in opposition to the financing of the 1939 World's Fair, one of the Mayor's pet projects. In dismissing the case, Justice McCook ruled that the "general effect" of the two words was "bluntly and plainly to convey to those then and there assembled, including the plaintiff, merely that the defendant disapproved of the plaintiff's character and public practices as an individual, and did not care to see or hear him further."—"New York Times."

Hitler's 1,500 Messengers

Nazidom Plans World-wide Campaign To Spread Hitlerian Gospel Of Nordic Race Supremacy

(Some recent comments of the Nazi Leader on India are so utterly cynical, that they give food for thought even to those of our countryman, who are prejudiced in favour of a Germany waving Svastik flags. Militant Germany looks upon Clausewitz as the theoretical, Ludendor has the practical, lord of the totalitarian war. How through the Hitler movement propaganda smooths the great highways of the world for the new start of the German war-chariots is illustrated by this article appearing in "Europe Nouvelle," (Dec. 1935), edited by Fabre Luce.—THE TRANSLATOR).

Nazism to-day is heir to pan-Germanism of emperor William II's day. At the pseudo-spiritual bottom of both you will find a dogmatic belief in the Nordic race-superiority. But in its diplomatic showmanship, Nazism does seem to differ from pan-Germanism by not admitting conquest by armed force. (In the meanwhile Hitler has brutally torn up the diplomatic veil—The Translator). Hitler is given to making placid speeches. He preaches respect for foreign nations, but has, however, not renounced the array of an army and navy. Moreover, he is bent upon having a navy superior to any other great power.

"Pacific" Penetration

Far from disowning Prussian militarism, he has with it inoculated the entire population. But the armed forces form only a potential. At present the conquest of the world is carried on unarmed as a pacific penetration. Hitler does hope in earnest to convince the world of the excellence of national socialism and particularly of the racial creed.

The stormtroops of Nazism are already in full campaign. They carry their own "pacific" penetration everywhere. Whilst Goebbels' foreign propaganda and Rosenberg's intrigues are well-known, too little attention has been paid to the "Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP" that is the political organisation of those Nazis living abroad. It is directed by a young man, a certain Bohle. Until last spring his headquarters were in Hamburg, but have been removed since to Berlin where they occupy one of the great manor-houses in Tergarten-street.

The organisation is patronised by Rudolf Hess, who himself was born in Egypt and shows himself particularly interested in the position of the "Auslandsdeutsche," those Germans residing abroad.

Congress At Erlangen

The "Auslandsorganisation der N S D A P" is the vast reservoir for the diffusion of Nazi influence throughout the world. At the beginning of last September a number of 1500 members of this body have assembled at Erlangen in Franconia, Streichers province. Erlangen is seat of a petty university and the stronghold of Sutheranism and Prussianism in Bavaria. From all countries of the world have come there those anonymous political soldiers of Hitler and having to return to the countries of their residence and secret activities, their names were not mentioned.

At Erlangen they have given an account of their deeds abroad, have exchanged experiences, have formed a future programme and have received instructions (and probably money besides) for their propaganda of action.

Those German citizens, merchants, industrialists, engineers, professors and whatever is their nominal profession, are making profitable use of their foreign connections. They are to recruit partisans and to preach the Nazi gospel. An Oath is administered to those agents, as it is to the army, binding them, to obey Hitler. After the sitting of the conference was over, they joined the Nazi Party Congress in Nuremberg, distant 20 miles from Erlangen and capital of the movement. Of the special address of Hitler to the group only a vague resume has been published.

Mr. Hess, Hitler's first lieutenant, also made a speech. He expressed desire that the members should respect the laws of the country of their residence. To this country everyone of them must pay the same attention as shown by this country towards Nazi Germany and as expected from this country by Nazi Germany.

Mr. Hess exhorted the assembly, to be faithful and to be prepared for any sacrifice. The report of this speech in the official "Voelkischer Beobachter" is styled in a cautious, even obscure language. It ends by stating, that the members took an inviolable oath of obedience.

World-wide Organisation

To the mysterious activities of Himmler's Gestapo, the propaganda storms of Dr. Goebbels, we have to add this third element of combat outside the frontiers of the Vaterland, not to speak of the personal foreign policies of the daring Ribbendropp, the Nerolike Goering the swift von Papen and the imaginative Rosenberg and Reventlov. 1500 emissaries of Nazi fanaticism equipped with practical instructions leave on a secret expedition of the outmost importance and carefully organised too.

Those people are ruthless disciples of a crude Darwinian materialism, more consequent materialists than the pupils of Marx, whom they hate. Made for power, for power's sake, they rely on other means than fists and guns. Their godhead is the new avatar of the teutonic race. For them their chief is more than ruler of Germany, is the supreme commander of all Germans, within the realm and abroad.

A Germany conceived therewith ceases to be a state with limited political frontiers and grows an empire, which knows of no borders, but does embody simply the nation. An idea of that order appears romantic, even metaphysical; but it is conceived in a highly realistic spirit. Germans the world over are to be united in a single community racially and in sentiment.

Thereby the present political frontiers become shrouded in uncertainty. Their existence, existence even between Germany and Austria, is attacked by the mysterious gas of the racialist ideology. The outcry "Awake Germany," is heard now outside the German frontiers. It is shouted where Germans are living in compact masses, whispered, where they are residing in infinite numbers.

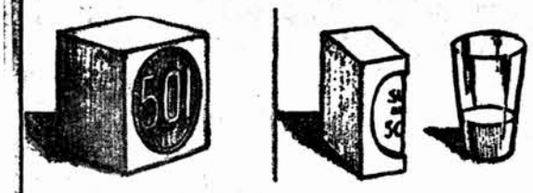
Might Over Right

This is a campaign for securing the loyalty to Hitler of the 30 millions of Germans living abroad. They are to be made converts and more active national socialists, that is believers in the axiom: "The German Might goes before the right of other races, because the Germans are the physically superior race and physical superiority alone counts."

Hess' cryptic admonition at the Erlanger Congress can be expected to lead those sworn in followers in order to carry the struggle for racial subjugation into the realm of the coveted victims. One must not forget the Nazi fighting call: "Forward into battle, race against race." Hitler over all is their new-unsung-anthem.

Until now Hitler does not command, as William did. He placates and, net-snaring hunter, he is, he orders an organisation to be spread around the globe which will make every German a—voluntary or pressed—political soldier of Nazidom.

Which is worth more?



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Around Theatre & Film Land

SHIRLEY TEMPLE TOPS THE LOT AT BOX OFFICE

Shirley Temple is way out ahead of Greta Garbo, Joan Crawford, Charles Laughton, Maurice Chevalier, Fred Astaire and many other emotional and palpitant actors and actresses.

For the second year in succession little Shirley has been in the ranks of the ten "best-sellers." It will be remembered that last year she was only eighth on the list. The late Will Rogers came next to Shirley as a box-office attraction. Clark Gable, Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers combination, Joan Crawford, Claudette Colbert, Dick Powell, Wallace Beery, Joe E. Brown and James Cagney follow in succession. Mae West was only eleventh. She was of course "packing 'em in" three years ago in a way that had not been known before. Bing Crosby came next; Janet Gaynor was sixteenth and Norma Shearer had the eighteenth place.

The disease of picking the "ten best" has now spread to hairdressers with the result that the following list has been issued of the "ten best-coiffured women" in the United States of America.

1. Bette Davis (screen actress.)
2. Ina Claire (stage actress.)
3. Helen Chandler (screen and stage actress.)
4. Barbara Hutton (society woman).
5. Ginger Rogers (screen actress).
6. Katherine Cornel (stage actress).
7. Mrs. Marjorie Post Hutton Davies (society woman).
8. Lynn Fontanne (stage actress).
9. Katherine Hepburn (screen actress.)
10. Fannie Hurst (novelist).

"No element," says the hairdressers "in the beauty of a modern woman is more important than the arrangement of the coiffure, which affords infinite possibilities of subtle and effective variation."

THE NEW MARGARET SULLAVAN

Two words are in everybody's lips these days at Universal City. One of these words is Margaret. The other is Sullavan. Although she has only begun to act her latest Universal role in the Ursula Parrot story "Next Time We Love" with her new leading man, James Stewart, the dynamic star has the studio in a furor of excitement with the performance she is turning in every day. Veteran observers who have witnessed most everything in pictures during the past twenty years go into the projection room where the rushes of "Next Time We Love" are being screened and come out talking in raves. The greatest Sullavan so far! A new Sullavan! A character deeper, richer in surprises and with dramatic power that is surprising. These are some of the things they are saying.

The studio critic, the man who sees all the daily rushes with a critical eye and reports on them the next day, has no criticism of Miss Sullavan or of "Next Time We Love".

This is what he says:

"Miss Sullavan is simply amazing the hardboiled projection room audiences with the versatility of her acting. It is all a picture of moods, the spontaneous changes in a woman's nature. One moment she is up in the clouds of ecstacy. Next minute she is down in the depths of depression, and the various points in between. Her performance is a masterpiece in portraying the feminine temperament which women fans all over the country will take to their hearts when the picture is released. It is great art and even greater box office."

The Ursula Parrot story was bought for Miss Sullavan because this magnificent heroine role seemed made to order for her talents. It was expected that she would do very well in it. But no one could imagine the dramatic heights to which she would carry the role as she is doing daily under Edward E. Sutherland's direction. She is putting more personality and skill into her work than ever before and with it there is a new kind of wisdom and beauty that everyone is talking about.

The modest Margaret as usual does not share in all enthusiasm. She is always her own harshest critic. But she is full of praise for the director and technicians. She states that Joe Valentine, chief cameraman on "Next Time We Love" is photographing her as she has always dreamed of being photographed. It is perfect filming. In the closeups she screens even better than she does at a distance. This is a very rare quality. Closeups are the severest test of beauty and acting. It is in these closeup shots that she creates her most powerful emotional effects in this new picture of hers.

In one of these scenes she has to show how a young bride takes the shock of announcement that her husband is not coming to their wedding breakfast. She must try to smile, but show the audience at the same time how deeply she is hurt underneath the forced gaiety. Another which she has just finished with James Stewart is a rehearsal scene, in which she quarrels, pouts, storms and finally kisses and makes up in a tornado of emotional acting. And this is only her fourth picture.

"Raj-Ramni" at the West-End.

"Wild Cat" at the Ros

FIRST NATIONAL'S "MISS PACIFIC FLEET"

Guinn (Big Boy) Williams has been assigned to play a prominent part in the forthcoming "Miss Pacific Fleet," a First National production with Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell and Hugh Herbert. Others cast in the picture are Warren Hull, Allen Jenkins, Marie Wilson, Eddie Acuff, Minna Gombell and Anita Kerry. Ray Enright is directing. The original story was by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan. Peter Milne and Lucille Newmark wrote the screen play.

"Always Tell Your Wife" at the Imperial, running second week.

Books & Their Writers

"THE ARYAN PATH"

Shall the new social order, which is in its birth-throes at present, be guided along completely "Godless" and revolutionary Marxist lines or along those of a spiritual commonwealth, in which collective activity will ever be associated with the recognition of the beauty, freedom and grandeur of the individual—is the question discussed from their respective viewpoints, by Mr. Quincy Howe and Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee in the February Number of the "Aryan Path." Mr. Howe is not an orthodox Marxian. Indeed, he is of the view that Marx's "classless society" has exactly as much chance of coming true as Jesus's "Kingdom of Heaven on Earth," or the "promised land" of Moses. Further, he has no faith in the Marxian claim that they are promoting the revolution to end revolutions. Mr. Howe, on the other hand, entertains the belief—a rather strange belief, for a modernier—in the "original sin" of man, which he defines as the "ineradicable lusts and fears of humanity," the two "basic constants," according to him, in human history. He cites the case of Soviet Russia in support of his view that though it has proved that human nature can be changed by changing environment "it has not yet demonstrated that man can live without desire for power or dread of fear." Dr. Mukerjee, on the other hand, holds that, while Communism as an end is divine, because it raises individual life to a supreme worldwide, collective endeavour, Communism as a means is inhuman, for its rejection of the Religion of Life leads to rejection of man's personality or soul. It is only Communism sanctified by religion, he holds, that can shed all its falseness and ugliness.

Among other interesting contributions to the journal are Prof. C. E.M. Joad's discussion of the problem of sin and suffering, Mr. J. D. Beresford's analysis of the failure of official Christianity, and a note on "Wheat," in its historical perspective, by Dr. Irene B. Hudson. The "book reviews" and correspondence are, as usual, of a highly informative character.

"CHITRAMAYA JAGAT"

"Chitramaya Jagat" (Marathi) the most popular among the Marathi monthlies from Poona—has issued its December (1935) Number as Congress Special Number. This is one of the, or perhaps the only ably and well-conducted, monthly among the existing number of Marathi monthlies. It has set a tradition for itself by issuing from time to time useful Special Numbers on most important subjects and the present number is quite in keeping with those traditions. The number is packed with most relevant, useful and valuable information about the various activities of the Indian National Congress during its fifty years' existence. A perusal of this number gives a very clear idea of this India's premier institution, what it stands for, what it has attained and how it has been making progress towards its goal. Acharya Kalelkar, Rao Bahadur A. B. Latthe, Mr. M. S. Aney and Prof. V. G Kale are among the writers who have contributed articles to this number which is illustrated.

In Defence The Modern Marathi Theatre

Kirloskar-Deval Tradition: A Vindication

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya makes himself ridiculous by borrowing the sovietic terminology in application to the local conditions of the theatre without apparently appreciating its ordinary implications. The present writer intends analysing the new dogma recently launched under the Stalinite-cum-Gorki-Radek-Bukharinean auspices separately and would for the present, merely deal with the pretensions of the 'new ideology' apropos the Indian theatre.

THE RED TEMPO.

While the Sovietic clique may be justified, for political and mainly party reasons, in seeking to yoke the muses to the Stalinite ideological tractor and hauling up the poor creatures before a Marxist-military tribunal for sabotage and spying activities attempted in behalf of the hateful bourgeois and capitalism, the muscovite currency may actually prove bad coin down here.

The present writer has no love for either capitalism or the bourgeois (the local proto-type of whom is too primitive and inartistic even to be suspected in connection with any activity on the intellectual plane), but he fails to understand how these institutions concern the theatre unless we changed the shape of familiar and concrete realities in order to proclaim Comrade Maxim Gorki as the true prophet of the revolutionary fine-arts.

IS THIS NEW ART?

The present writer does not believe in the so-called 'new art' which could neither be new, conceptionally, nor art, psycho-aesthetically, if it failed to have any relationship to the particular artistic tradition or culture or to conform to certain demands necessitated by a very definite set of criteria.

The Chattopadhyayas in the old days treated us to 'new musical form and image by setting English words to some rag-time Indian tune and the musical directness used to lead the orchestra in imitation of the orchestra leader. If this kind of clowning constitutes art by any definition, a merger between the circus and the stage should be negotiated.

THE MARATHI STAGE.

To revert to the 'new ideology' of art, at any rate, of the theatrical, Mr. Chattopadhyaya ought to tell us what is exactly wrong with our theatre before we followed his artistic leadership, I may further be permitted to take exception to all the statements he makes regarding the situation of the Indian stage and to assert that the Marathi stage, at any rate, instead of undergoing "the hideous history of vulgar and hybrid art" established itself during the period he mentions as the least babufied institution possessing an individuality and in certain respects, a genius of which we have every reason to be proud Born out of the rich Sanscritic dramatic tradition the stage

"Yes, whenever I get half-an-hour to spare I immediately bury myself in a book."

founded by the late Anna Kirloskar and Deval marks, in fact, the birth of the modern theatre: and the tradition established by these artists has been fairly sustained by those who followed them with a contribution essentially in conformity with the spirit of that stage and the evolution of artistic consciousness.

I should like Mr. Chattopadhyaya to cite me a single feature of that stage that possessed the kind of hybrid and vulgar innovation which passes on the contrary for his new 'ideological art'. Mr. Chatopadhyaya's own work could hardly bear comparison with this modern, if classic Marathi theatre and if it is now disappearing, it is exactly because it refuses to forego its artistic integrity.

ITS TRADITION.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya displays again his own ignorance of the stage, both Indian and foreign, not to say of actual local conditions, when he states:

"The Indian theatre is what we might for convenience sake term 'realistic'. But in the name of 'realism' it has committed uncounted atrocities of humour and unnaturalness especially in the realms of the scenic artist and play-producer. We are all perfectly aware of the nature of the scenic presentations to which we are invited by the local treatres as well as the theatres in some other provinces."

The Marathi theatre is not merely 'realistic' or even 'naturalistic' 'a la' Henrik Ibsen, but classic (after Kirloskar-Deval), historic-heroic, melo-dramatic and tragic, as well with playwrights, who have been and are men of considerable culture. They write with a sensitive pen not merely creating an original dramatic literature but inspiring at the same time the art of the actor and quite a number of them average a high intellectual level.

Nor have we been the kind of barbarians our theatrical messiah probably imagines us to be in the department of acting and the general theatrical technique and when it is remembered that men like the late Keshavrao Bhonsle Mr. Narayanrao Bhonsle Mr. Narayanrao Rajhauns, Krishnarao Fulambrikar and Vyankatrao Pendharkar represent the purest Indian musical tradition and have been laboriously trained in its

(Continued on page 21)

ASTHMA
AND ITS
TREATMENT

Asthma is a state of affair in the tubes which hinders the exchange of air and as a result the time required for taking in air is short while throwing it out requires longer time.

CAUSES

Sudden atmospheric changes, dietic derangements, dust and irritating particles in the air, predisposing infectious diseases like Influenza and emotions.

SYMPTOMS

An attack often commences in the early morning with tightness of the chest, difficulty in breathing, palpitation of the heart, dryness of throat due to coughing throughout night and day, wheezing sounds produced by the chest, inability to lie down, sleepless nights, impaired digestion and constipation.

IMPORTANT

The asthmatics should completely bear in mind to avoid using the various preparations like Asthma Cures, Strammonium Cigarettes for inhalations as fumes, Ephedrin Tab., Brandy or Country Liquor which give only temporary relief but when constantly used produce harmful effects by irritating the bronchial tubes, producing excessive heat in the body biliousness often lead to bleeding from the nose and lungs by raising the blood pressure. By doing so, the Asthmatics often suffer from pains in the cardiac region, palpitation, tingling and mumbness in the hands and feet and loss of sleep.

HOW TO TREAT IT WITH SURE AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

Dr. Purohit's **SHWASHARI** plain (blue packing), or **Compound** (red packing) are the most powerful medicines.

PUROHIT'S SHWASHARI PLAIN

should be used in longstanding coughs, Asthma, breathlessness, sleepless nights due to severe coughing, early morning coughs, whooping cough of children, preliminary stage of Phthisis, Influenza and other lung diseases.

PUROHIT'S SHWASHARI COMPOUND.

is indicated in all the above conditions associated with enlarged Liver, biliousness, Hyperacidity, Rheumatism and Constipation.

Shwashari can be safely used in Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia and Influenzal coughs.

Get a bottle from your chemist or write to

DR. PUROHIT'S PHARMACY, KOLHAPUR.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Art Environment In The Presidency—Forces Of Reaction Mobilised—By Bombay Art Society—Urge Of The Age—Is Society Competent To Respond?—Is It Vitally Necessary?—Kathakali Dance—Drama—Chinese & Tibetan Paintings.

The leading initiatives which Western India has for over a decade offered to the movement of nation-wide reconstruction in art is now indisputable history. The far-reaching consequences of that movement and far-sighted initiative could be adequately measured only in a perspective of dispassionate enlightenment. Perhaps, the younger generation of artists that has helped to build the movement is not yet noisy enough to register their claims and services on the minds accustomed to nebulous sentiment about art without contact with the artists and the actual conditions, intellectual as well as economic, under which they live and aspire. But the younger generation of artists in Western India has paid its price. It has been victimised by Havellism. Thanks to the movement in Western India, even some of the most violently ardent exponents of exclusive archaisms have begun to realise the absurd postulates behind that orthodox reaction. But Havellism at the best was an indispensable preliminary to national reconstruction in art, at its worst it could not disown the origin of its intellectual and cultural outlook. The resistance which Havellism offered to the emergence of the new art initiatives in Western India has been, no doubt, persistently misleading and decidedly harmful.

Reaction

But the resistance which the new art tendencies in Western India and the younger generation of aspiring artists met at the hands of orthodoxy nearer home was obstructive and decidedly more harmful than the resistance from the misleading ardour of the high-priests of Havellism. It was the bureaucratic mind seeking to justify its social ambitions by fiddling with art. One has only to read and study the leading art events in the Presidency during the last decade and more to know how the emergence of the younger artists and the movement of progressive reconstruction in art was made a deadly obstacle race by blind reaction and vested interests. The Bombay Art Society has been permitted, all these years, tacitly and openly, to produce the misleading atmosphere in the city and the Presidency where forces of reaction were actively mobilised and obtained their strength. The Bombay Art Society, as an old established art institute has ample and helpful resources, in influence, men and money. Were these resources fruitfully employed to register the claims and services of the younger artists? Were these employed to assist the new progressive movement in art?

Untouched By Events

It has been unaware, in theory as well as in practice, of the great movement and achievements of the "revival" of art in Bengal. It has been equally unconscious of the art postulates of the work of Griffiths, Terry, Kipling or Birdwood which preceded that movement. It scorned familiarity with the nation-wide demands of the younger artists for the mural decorations at New Delhi and equally of the art postulates behind that movement. It was blissfully ignorant of the public events and opinion which directed the new art movement in Western India. It remained mute about the India House decorations. And, while the School of Art was fighting for its life—that is paying the price for its courageous championship of the aspirations and claims of the younger generation of artists—it remained supremely unconcerned. But when the India Society in London reduced its pious resolution at the Wembly Conference on Indian art to something worse than scraps of paper, when it attempted to ridicule the art movement in Western India, the leading lights of the Society represented themselves at that psychological moment as spokesmen of Western India and endeavoured to negotiate for an "affiliation!"

India Society Misled.

Fortunately, the India Society in London, judged by the attitude it adopted at the time of the exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, has been able to visualise the dangers of extreme Havellism. I have mentioned some of the main specific events to prove how the Society was led to more than segregate itself from public opinion, demands and aspirations. Its annual exhibitions, the only solitary reason for its existence, have been for decades marked not only by an absence of tangible art standards but by an inconceivable confusion, unevenness and conflict of its functions and objectives as an art society. The discerning visitor has only to visit these exhibitions to observe and carry the indelible impression of the utter impossibility of art or of its congenial atmosphere in Western India—these exhibitions where childish exercises in art, the overflow of the "arty" rubbish from the city's primary and high schools gets mixed up with the work of sober artists in the most amazing barrack room arrangement and irritating lighting of painting, sculpture, architecture, "handicrafts," "embroidery" and "children's" section.

Incredible Phenomenon

The discerning visitor has visited these exhibitions and he has carried the indelible impression. Such a phenomenon is, he knows, impossible in the art world anywhere outside Bombay. Such a phenomenon has been for years actively supported by influence, men and money which the Bombay Art Society has been encouraged to obtain. Such a phenomenon has been more demaging than mere indifference to vital art interests and environment in the country and particularly in the Presidency. The phenomenon does not, obviously, end with the impression of the visitor. For, the visitor is as often interested as he is discerning. And, the visitor has not failed to utilise the opportunities provided so lavishly and consistently for his benefit by the Bombay Art Society. The examples of indifferent and, occasionally positively irritating art encouraged and prominently displayed year in and year out for over two decades have been described by him as typical of the "Bombay School"—a phrase I have been unable to understand. But the detractors of the younger artists and the new art movement have employed the phrase effectively against them. Whenever they have been offered the chance they have not missed it. They have almost invariably upheld the geographic exercises, the lurid chocolate-box attitude, and "arty" devises favoured by the calendar manufacturer and the "panwalla" as typical of Bombay.

Society's Western Art

And, the exhibitions of the Bombay Art Society and its generous appreciation of this species of "Western" art have sealed the indictment. I have yet to hear an intelligent, coherent, justification or even appreciation for this "Western" art from the Westerners who have been figuring so prominently on the executive of the Bombay Art Society. The Bombay Art Society has evolved no consistent art policy. Its unfortunate attitude to Indian Art and particularly to the claims of the younger artists, graduates and undergraduates of the Bombay School of Art reached its extreme limit and the inevitably logical conclusion in the printed circular from the Society which proposed that no responsible official of the School of Art should be on its "selection" or "judging" committees The removal of the Director of the School of Art from the Managing Committee of the Society was, equally logical and equally inevitable. The Society went further and proposed to add insult to injury by substituting the name of the Deputy Director for that of the Director. The self respect of the leading artists, members of the staff and students dictated only one course of action. It was, at great risk to themselves decided upon and taken. The opportunities which the exhibition offered were sacrificed. But the events that have followed have justified the decision.

Vital Decision

The decision has been vital to the congenial atmosphere and progress of art in the Presidency. It would appear that some of the fervent "friends" of the Society seem to nourish the illusion that the Society is a Government institute endowed with superior jurisdiction over the School of Art. These "Friends" have forgotten the emphatic disclaimer from one of its former presidents. The Society is or rather should be, an independent institution. Its existence can be justified solely by public opinion, sympathy and support, not by official patronage. Official patronage from the Government may supplement public support but it can in no circumstances, be a substitute for public support. Those who have thus relied on official support to the Society to outwit popular opinion and aspirations have rendered the greatest disservice to the Society.

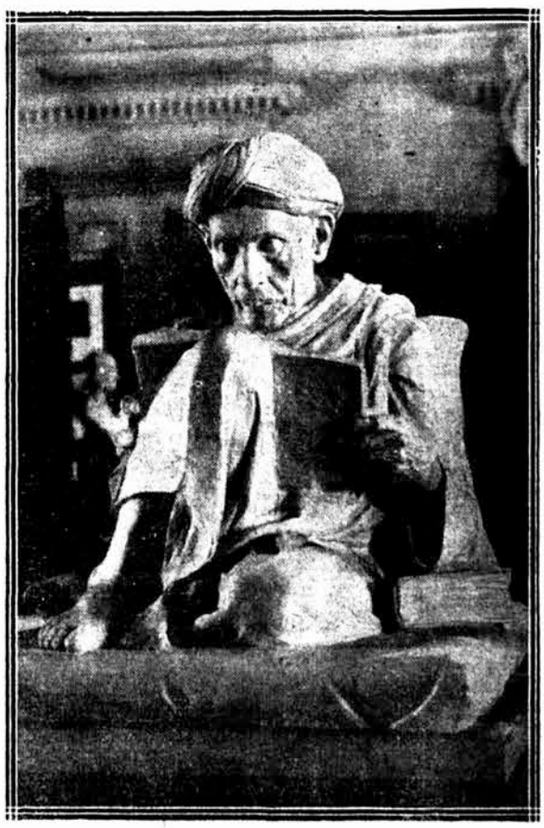
Friends Of Society

The recognition of the fact, however, belated that Lord Brabourne cannot be a friend and patron colely of the society at the cost of artists and art in general i nthe Presidency is more than appostune if there are friends who are earnestly attempting, as I understand they are to reconstitute and reorganise the society, they must begin equally earnestly to face facts, realities, truths, I have attempted to outline here. It would be futile to file good but uninformed and indecisive intentions.

Radically Drastic Change Needed.

The modern world has outgrown charity. And Art is certainly, not charity. The Bombay Art Society, if it is to justify its existence, must change its mental outlook with drastic radical completeness. It must align its activities to the urge

(Continued on page 20)



"K. [illegible]-Portrait, sculpture displayed [illegible] Town Hall. The composition is by Syt. Karmarkar, the well-known Sculptor.

Kandy: The Hill Capital Of Ceylon

By TISSA DE SILVA. (M. Chandrasoma.)

Kandy, as all historical towns are or ought to be, is full of ghosts. There are spots within the town past which no Kandyan dares to go at night. And people tell you in a hushed whisper of the chieftains who hold sway in such places under the moon attired in their ancient regal robes and with gory swords held aloft in their hands. Ghosts are everywhere. And even a casual visitor feels them if he is, as I was, bundled out of the railway station at 2-30 in the morning, which is the time the night mail from Colombo reaches Kandy.

As I picked my way out of the station, I decided to get my first view of Kandy under a waning moon and at that black hour of a cold night. And even the discomfort of a consequent chill did not make me regret my decision.

Ghostly Quiet

The first thing that struck me about the place was the "all quiet" that reigned there. It was a ghostly quiet; and if one has a little imagination, one can actually see silent ghosts materialise under the lofty trees that line the road. Most Eastern towns are quiet, if not ghostly, at 2-30 in the morning. But they always betray the fact that their quiet is merely a lull in the ordinarily noisy life.

Not so with Kandy. As my steps rang out hollow on the deserted road, the quiet sank into my soul. I realised that it was a sacred thing. The trees breathed out peace. The sleeping houses looked as if they had slept right down the ages and might sleep on for ever. And when I suddenly came across a splash of light shed by an all-night restaurant and looked in at the Muslim boutique-keeper dozing at his counter, it was as if blood were shed within the precincts of a Buddhist temple. That restaurant, I told myself, had no right to be there.

Confidence Island

I passed on to the lake. In the misty moonlight it made a scene capable of silencing the heart-throbs of a criminal who was being dragged forth to be executed. On one side of the lake the town lay sleeping the sleep of the dead. Beyond, the hills under a mantle of darkness failed to hide completely the wealth of natural beauty they possessed. In the middle of the lake, like a flower worked on a silver saree, floated a little island. This island, it was told me, served a distinct purpose in ancient times. The Kings of the Sinhalese used to row out to it whenever they had a secret to be whispered in a minister's or confident's ear; the place was proof against all eavesdroppers.

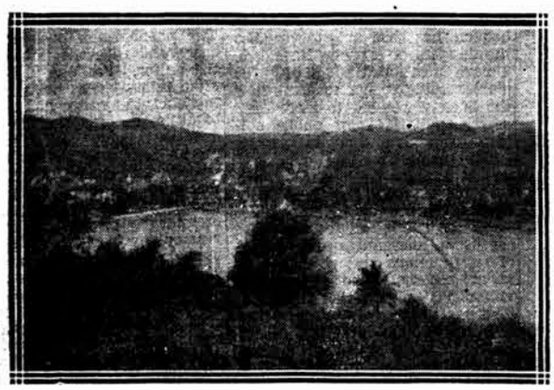
I was tired and I sat down on a bench by the lake and tried to picture to myself the life of the people who had crowded about this same lake on festival days in times gone by—half-naked beings who went about fearlessly loving and hating and intriguing, and who all had one thing that we have lost; the power to look any man in the eye and say that all this beauty and splendour, the hills and the valleys and the trees belonged to no one but themselves.

I must have slept; for I was awakened by the tinkling of a milkman's cycle bell. People were already up and about. I got up and trying to avoid the stares of stray passers-by who were probably unused to seeing young men sleeping on lake-side benches, walked quietly away.

No Night Life

Kandy is a small place. It is a common boast of the Kandyans that one cannot get lost in the town even if one tries to. It is in fact neither town nor village; but it has elements of both rolled into what makes an extremely interesting whole. The lower classes of the place may be called villagers. They are in no way like the dwellers of a modern town. That class of people, imbued superficially with the culture of the West, which forms the body of the lower classes of any eastern metropolis, is wanting in Kandy. The ordinary man is rooted in the traditions of his land and takes hardly to foreign influences. This is exemplified in the comparative disdain with which he treats the labour-saving improvements of the West. The non-descript riff-raff that is such a conspicuous feature in Bombay is a non-existent factor here. And, furthermore, Kandy locks up its front doors by seven o'clock in the evening. There is no night life in Kandy.

The market place is a peculiarly Sinhalese sight. The people of the neighbouring villages come into town in the early hours of the dawn with their wares—fruits, vegetables, home-made clay cooking utensils, mats and all manners of village produce,—place them on the ground and squat by them right through the day, chewing betel and gossiping. It is a sight that inspires confidence in hearts that do not take kindly to the methods of the West.



Kandy town and lake from Upper Lake Road.

Passing the market place we come to the town proper. Here we are on more familiar ground. Big European firms, Muslim traders and Sinhalese jewellers and furniture dealers jostle together just as they do in Colombo. But even here we have only to look beneath the surface to see that the temperament of the native population is untarnished as yet by its contact with the West.

Drive Round Lake

We pass on and come to the lake. We walk round it—there is a beautiful drive running right round—with a cool breeze fanning us. On the other side of it is Wace Park perched precariously on the top of a hill, the ascent is not easy, but once we get there its beauty and the view from it pay us back in full for what inconvenience we may have suffered. To the right of the Park as we face the town is Upper Lake road from where we get a magnificent view of the lake and the town. Opposite us, a little to the right, is the Lady Horton Gardens, a forest park where nature is allowed to run riot in her native abundance. Quite a distance away on the other side is Hantana, the favourite hill of the Kandyans with its covering of virgin greenery.

But Kandy at its best is seen at night, just before she composes herself to sleep. Go up some height where the fire-flies twinkle in the lower branches of immense trees, and get a view of the whole town. Lights burn far and near, sometimes in clusters, sometimes singly. Some are far below you in a deep valley; others illumine some building high up on a hill. A cool breeze thrills you and you realize with a start how beautiful it all is. The reflections of the lights in the lake twinkle in the distance like the fireflies above and about you. A motor car winds up a hill throwing its powerful light for yards before it. And away in the distance some traveller climbs a hill waving his lantern to and fro. Over all hangs the darkness ready to gather up the town in its arms and envelope it with a deathly quiet. You sigh and walk away.....

Lazy River

Beside the town the river Mahavali flows quietly and sleepily along. Except when it is flooded —and then its roar drowns every other noise in the town—it is a lazy affair, that winds slowly along quite in keeping with the life of the people who live beside it. Large sand banks stem the current and make the stream turn and twist even more than it need. As a matter of fact, when there is little rain, the Mahavali Ganga is more sand than anything else.

Past Kandy the river winds its way beside the Peradeniya Gardens. These Gardens take up an appreciable part of the time at the disposal of the visitor to Kandy. Its palm-drives, flowers, orchid-houses and groves are justly celebrated. It is a spot that concentrates within it the beauty of a beautiful land.

Ancient Capital

But the interest of Kandy is mainly historical. It was the capital of the Sinhalese for a considerable time. Since the end of the 16th century, as now, it was the capital of the Highlands. Later, when the Sinhalese were driven into the interior by the Westerners it became the capital of the whole island. The Sinhalese still call it Maha Nuwara, the Great City.

But now hardly anything of historical interest survives. The Palace has been turned into the local museum and is a drab affair. Private houses with any history behind them, there are none: which is probably why Kandy's ghosts are turned out into the road. The only thing that carries on its old grandeur is the Temple of the Tooth. Here the Tooth Relic of the Buddha is jealously guarded. Annually, in August, it is exhibited to the countless people who throng to see it from various parts of the island. At this time Kandy puts on a new face altogether. It is the carnival time of a people who do not know what carnivals are.

The Tooth Relic is taken round in procession during several nights. Torches flare, booths are erected and old and young go out to enjoy themselves. The procession itself is a gigantic affair. Several scores of elephants form part of it. The chieftains in their robes of state march sedately along. Numerous dancers in traditional costumes pass by in double file executing their fantastic dances to the best of tom-toms. Each night the procession drags itself along until the early hours of the morning giving immense spiritual pleasure to the devotees and pleasure of a more transitory sort to the heathens.

But August passes away soon. And immediately Kandy settles itself down to its quiet life amidst beautiful surroundings.

DON'T BE A WRECK.
HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

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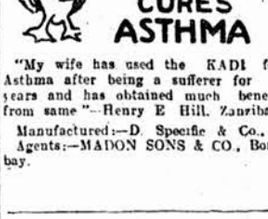

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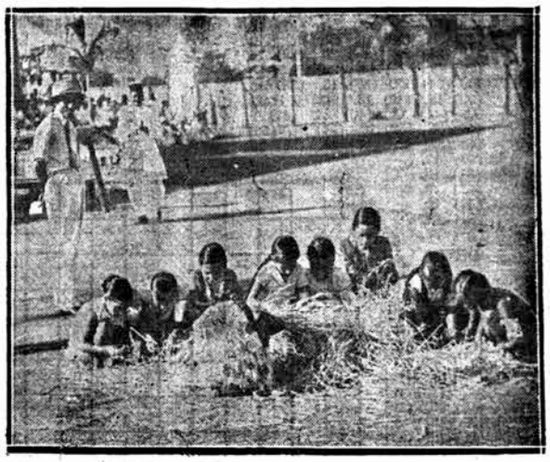
"Letters To Taranta Babu"

By NAZIM HIKMET

We publish below the last set of "Letters to Taranta—Babu" from the pen of Nazim Hikmet, whom Madame Halide Edib-Adnan, the world-famous Turkish patriot and feminist leader, describes as the best among the living poets of Turkey. The poet uses the medium of these imaginary "Letters"—supposed to have been written by an Abyssinian—to expose the hypocrisy as well as barbarism of the Italian Aggression against Abyssinia.



Annual sports of Bhatia High School: A stage in girls' fruit race

EIGHTH LETTER TO TARANTA-BABU

(Note—There was a drawing of a Radio on the top of this letter.)
To-day I thought of a picture
Without letters or lines, TARANTA—BABU.
And I felt a longing all of a sudden,
Not for your face,
Not for your eyes,
But a longing for your voice,
TARANTA—BABU.
Your voice,
As cool as the blue Nile,
As deep as the eyes of a wounded tiger.
(Note—A cutting from a newspaper was attached to this part of the letter.)
Marconi, the loyal soldier of Mussolini.
Marconi said to the reporters: "I am under the orders of my chief—Mussolini". Marconi has discovered a death-ray which has been successfully tested and which is to be used first in Abyssinia. Th's light . . . .).
Hands, which scatter
Sounds into the air
Like blue-winged birds,
And gather from the air
The loveliest songs
Like ripe fruit—
These hands will be his,
They will be the slaves of black-shirted Benito
And Benito's hands will be dyed
In my brothers' blood
Up to his elbows.
And he will kill the great scientist Marconi on Abyssinian fields,
Conte Marconi, the shareholder of the Banca-di Commerciale,
The multimillionaire.

NINTH LETTER TO TARANTA-BABU

(Note—To the top of this letter the following despatch from a newspaper was attached: "The Italian forces are waiting for the rains to come to an end, and for the spring-season to come in Abyssinia in order to begin the campaign.)
How funny, TARANTA—BABU,
In order to kill us in our land,
They wait for our own spring.
How strange, TARANTA—BABU:
Perhaps this year in Africa,
The end of the rains,
The spring of colours, good smells which—
Like celestial songs—
Descend on us from heaven,
The stretching of our earth like
Woman of Galla in the sun—
a bronze
These will bring us death
Together with fruit as sweet as your breasts.
How strange, TARANTA—BABU!
Death will enter our gates,
As a spring blossom stuck in colonial hats.

TENTH LETTER TO TARANTA-BABU

This evening
Il Duce,
Shouted a speech
At five hundred pilots
At the aerodrome.
The speech is finished,
The pilots will start to-morrow
For Africa,
But Il Duce is gone!
To eat Macaroni a-la-Milanaise
To-night in his palace.

ELEVENTH LETTER TO TARANTA-BABU

They are coming, TARANTA-BABU,
They are coming to kill you,
To pierce your bowels,
To see them
Like hungrey snakes writhe on the sand.
They are coming to kill you, TARANTA-BABU,
You
And your goats.
Yet they do not know you
Nor
You them.
And your goats never leaped
Over their fences.
They are coming TARANTA-BABU,
Some from Naples,
Some from Tyrol,
Some from lands
Softer,
And warmer
Than eyes one never tires
to gaze upon.
They are being led,
Armies and armies,
Legions and legions,
Companies and companies,
But one by one,
As if invited to a wedding,
crossing over three seas
Ships take them to death.
They are coming, TARANTA-BABU,
Coming from the heart of a flame,
And after sticking their flags
On the thatched roof
Of your mud hut,
If the comers,
Ever go back,
The worker from Torino,
Who has left his blood-smeared
Amputated right hand
In Somaliland,
Will no more weave steel as silken thread.....
The fisherman from Sicily
With his closed eyes
No more will look
On the light of the sea.
They are coming TARANTA-BABU!
And, when they—who come to kill and be killed—
Pin on their blood red bandages,
One by one a tin cross—
And go back,
In the great and just Rome,
the shares and bonds will rise.
And following those others—
Who have gone back—
Our new masters will arrive—
To rob our Dead.

(THE END).

Two perfect ladies were discussing each other, and their remarks were anything but complimentary.
At length one of them said, "You don't consider yourself a prize beauty, I hope?"
"No," replied the other, "I don't and I must say your mother must have been very fond of children to have brought you up."

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Arrived in Bombay. He is curing old and Chronic Diseases by Ayurvedic Treatment and is offering Free Consultation and Pulse Examination. He will point out sure remedies for SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, OLD ASTHMA, PILES, DROPSY, FEMALE DISEASES, DIABETES, PARALYSIS and all sorts of Physical Weakness.
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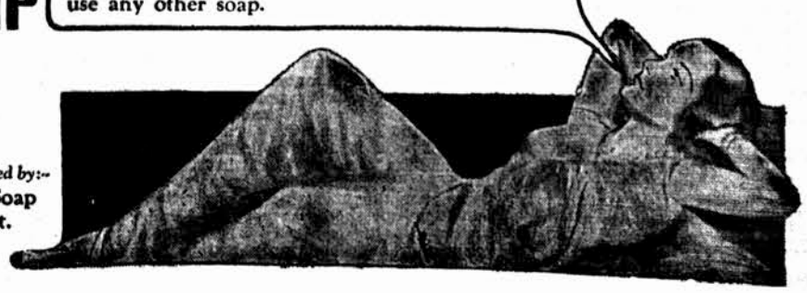
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Vegetable Soap Works, Calicut.
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Modern.

Art Notes And Events

(Continued from page 17)

of the age. It must organise its resources to educate opinion and information on Art. It cannot be in the backwaters where the refreshing currents of the two great art movements of modern India, have failed to reach and stir it and yet claim public support. The spirit of the times demands more alert and responsive, more intellectual and broad-minded direction and guidance. If these constructive suggestions go to the way of similar suggestions in the past offered to the Society there is no hope for the Society. And there is every reason and justification for popular opinion to demand for more effectnve more informed and more independent art organisations.

Katha-Kali Dance-Drama

The Kathakali dance-drama, staged at the Capitol last week, offered a rare opportunity to students and exponents of the traditional forms of the dance and of the drama as they actually survive in the folk entertainment of Malabar. Poet Vallathol and his colleague Sjt. Mukund Raj have decided courageously to take their artistes on an extended tour in the North. The task is not by any chance easy. But it is essential, essential as providing definite data for the future reconstruction of the dance in India. It is essential as well for indicating the rich diversity of artistic forms that the provinces in India inherit from the past. The Kerala Kalamandalam has to educate and inform as well as entertain. And this three-fold cultural mission requires the widest practical support.

They Set An Example

The costumes, the music and, above everything else, the gestures which form the essence of the Malabar dance drama deserve the closest scrutiny. The work of the Kerala Kalamandalam, of Poet Vallathol, Sjt. Mukund Raj and his colleagues is a definite contribution as well as an inspiration to the literary and cultural institution in the different provinces in the country to trace and co-ordinate the art forms surviving and peculiar to the localities. The Malabar Kalamandalam in its appeal for funds to build a permanent institute where systematic instruction could direct the newly-awakened dance enthusiasm in the country, is appealing for a specific national reconstruction in art and culture.

Tibetan And Chinese Paintings

The exhibition of Tibetan and Chinese paintings arranged by Mr. Guenther Blavatsky lodge has been, mostly unnoticed not by art students artists and exponents. That may not be as it should be. But that has not been entirely a disadvantage. For, more often than not the loudly advertised exhibitions gives excellent opportunities to the eminently benevolent for more eminence and more benevolence, not to art, student of art, artists or exponents of art. The exhibition displayed the temple banners. Some of the exhibits were of great antiquity, some of great artistic importance.

Mr. K. M. Gupta, M.Sc., a Research Fellow of the Lucknow University, has been awarded the Degree of Doctor of Science in Palaeobotany for the first time in India.

His Thesis for the Degree was examined and highly spoken of by the examiners who are all international authorities in Botany, —Prof. A. C. Seward, Cambridge; Prof. G. R. Wieland, Yale (America); and Prof. B. Sahni of the Lucknow University.

Mr. Gupta is the first Marwari gentleman to receive this high academic distinction and also the first person to get the D.Sc., in Palaeobotanical work from any University in India so far.

It is significant that Mr. Gupta's work has been recognised abroad, and a few months ago he was elected unanimously to the membership of the International Association of Wood Anatomists, he being one of the two members from India.

Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, was the President of the Indian Population Conference held at Lucknow last week.

THE CROSS-NUMBER PUZZLE

THE cross-number puzzle is solved in somewhat the same manner as the popular cross-word puzzle. Numbers, however, are used in each of the numbered horizontal and vertical rows of squares, instead of words. The figures "cross" just as do the letters of the words. A clue to each number is given in the sum of the digits that compose it.

ACROSS

(1) 33. (6) 28. (11) 24. (12) 15. (14) 6. (15) 21. (17) 15. (18) 26. (20) 10. (21) 9. (22) 21. (23) 24. (24) 20. (26) 15. (27) 18. (28) 14. (30) 27. (33) 10. (34) 13. (37) 15. (38) 10. (39) 15. (40) 18. (41) 6. (42) 32. (44) 18. (46) 23. (47) 9. (50) 35. (52) 10. (54) 21. (56) 16. (57) 12. (58) 14. (59) 12. (60) 11.
(61) 8.
(62) 9.
(63) 10.
(64) 27.
(65) 38.

DOWN

(1) 27.
(2) 32.
(3) 23.
(4) 13.
(5) 22.
(6) 12. (7) 22. (8) 11.
(9) 18. (10) 38. (13) 14.
(16) 15. (19) 13. (21) 15.
(22) 12. (24) 23. (25) 15.
(27) 27. (29) 15. (31) 9.
(32) 15. (33) 6. (35) 4.
(36) 18. (38) 20. (39) 16.
(40) 27. (41) 12. (42) 32.
(43) 46. (45) 18. (46) 27.
(48) 6. (49) 18. (51) 14.
(52) 12. (53) 6. (55) 20.
(57) 16. (59) 12. (60) 12.

When a detective is at work on some crime mystery and he exhausts his first set of clues without finding the solution, then he sets to work to develop new "leads." Likewise, in case the puzzlist should fail to find all the cross-numbers in this puzzle, then he needs a few more new clues, in addition to the sum of the digits of each number, to spur him on to finding the solution. Here they are for some of the 65 horizontal and 60 vertical numbers:

HORIZONTAL

(1) The first, fourth and seventh figures are alike.

(6) The sixth figure is twice the third.

(11) The middle figure is one less than the first and one more than the third.

(15) The fourth figure is four times the first.

(18) The first figure is two more than the last.

(22) The sum of the first three figures is equal to the last.

(27) The sum of the first and fourth figures is the same as the total of the second and third.

(33) The last figure is five times the first and one more than the second.

(38) The last figure is equal to the sum of the first and second.

(42) The sum of the first and fourth figures and of the third and fifth figures is equal to the sixth figure.

(46) The second figure is one more than the total of the first and fourth figures.

(54) The sum of the first two figures equals the third which is the same as the total of the fifth and last figures.

(59) The sum of the first and second figures is one more than the total of the second and third.

(65) The third figure is equal to the total of the first and second and also to the sum of the sixth and seventh.

VERTICAL

(1) The first and sixth figure are the same and also the second and fifth.

(5) The first, third, fourth and fifth figures are the same.

(8) The sum of the second and third figures, which are the same, is equal to the first figure which is one more than the last.

(13) The first two figures are the same and the third figure is the same as the last.

(27) The first and fourth figures are the same, their sum being one more than the total of the second and the fifth figure.

(33) The sum of the first and the last figures is equal to the middle figure.

(38) The sum of the first and the last figures is equal to the sum of the second and the third figures.

(46) The sum of the third and the last figures is equal to the first figure which is the same as the total of the fourth and the fifth figures.

(51) The total of the third and the last figure is the same as the first figure, which is one more than the second figure.

(57) The first and the third figures are the same, being one more than the second and five less than the last.

(60) The last figure is three times the sum of the first and the second figures.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

40-HOUR WEEK FOR TEXTILES

British Government's Attitude

In the House of Commons Mr. Rhys Davies (Lab.—Westhoughton) asked the Minister of Labour whether the Government had initiated any national discussion on the question of the application of the 40-hour week to the textile industry in preparation for the International Labour Conference in 1936.

Mr. Ernest Brown replied that in accordance with a recent decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the next step was for the I.L.O. to take the advice of textile experts from various countries and to make a report relating to the textile industry. As soon as the report was available he intended to consult the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress with regard to the matters.

THE MODERN MARATHI THEATRE

(Continued from Page 16)

practice one could appreciate the artistic integrity of the stage they distinguish with their art.

ART AND CARPENTRY.

Does an average theatre audience consist of little school girls who expect to be mesmerised into artistic enjoyment with the clap trap of carpentry and the tinsel of "lighting effect" of "scenic presentation"? Has Mr. Chattopadhyaya heard of Lingi Pirandello whose actors are scattered amongst the audience and who merely jump on to the stage and act? What share could be claimed by the creative imagination of the dramatist and the art of the murmur in the total effect of the dramatic piece?

Finally, Mr. Chattopadhyaya could certainly boost up his own work without misrepresenting the Indian stage: ironically enough, he parodies through his own actions commercialism (or salesmanship) which he professes to condemn.

Daily Astrological Ephemeris

Mr. D. N. Chitray of Baroda has just published an Indian Astrological Ephemeris for the current year. Motions of planets for every day are given in this booklet which will be useful to the general public. At the recent Conference held at Indore last year, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya expressed a wish that researches in Astronomy should be taken into consideration and all Indian calendars should be in conformity with the European calendars. Mr. Chitray's booklet which is prepared on the lines of English Ephemeris, is perhaps the only one of its kind and those interested in Astrology may find it useful. It is priced at As. 8.

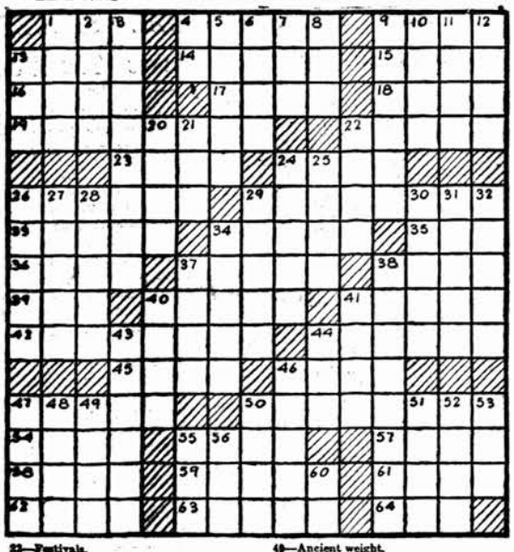
A Diamond Jubilee Souvenir

The Diamond Jubilee Souvenir of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, (Orissa) is an edifying document, containing as it does a clear though succinct information about this institution whose life has been marked by viscissitudes since 1841, when it was started as a mere school. The present Ravenshaw College was a training ground upto Intermediate standard in 1868, only two years after the Great Orissa Famine (1866) when death took "one-fourth of the population of the province" for its toll despite the relief measures undertaken by the Commissioner, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw after whom the Cuttack College is named. From six students on its muster roll, the college has gradually grown in popularity and to-day we see as many as 610 students receiving their education at the institution which has a library of 21,000 volumes and an annual budget of Rs. 3 lakhs. But for the munificent monetary contributions from Raja Bahadur of Kanika, Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, the late Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, the Maharaja of Sonepur and some princely donations from others, who "in their own humble way have added a brick here, a brick there, to this stately fabric of corporate life called the "Ravenshaw College", it would not have attained its present status. The College which has grown with the province of Orissa, is noted for liberal grant of scholarships, in which connection we are told that "about half the students of this College receive direct or indirect aid in their studies from a private or public source."

The brochure contains an enlightened speech by Principal H. R. Batheja, a member of the Indian Tariff Board, delivered on the occasion. Mr. Batheja remarks that "it is unfair to blame our present educational system when economic system is at fault."

H. B. B.

Our Weekly Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL.

1—Request.
4—Indian tribe.
8—Monk of Tibet.
10—Plant of the lily family.
14—Feminine name.
15—Smell.
16—Make senseless with a blow.
17—Rave.
18—Expanded.
19—To what country do the Cape Verde Islands belong?
20—Festivals.
22—Brigham Young was the first governor of what state?
24—Body of water.
26—Distances.
29—To what island group does Yap belong?
32—Tracts of land for recreation.
34—Uncovered.
35—Put on.
36—Confederate.
37—Fatigues.
38—Feathered creature.
39—River in England.
40—Entrances.
41—Untied.
42—That in which the real character of a thing consists (plural).
44—Sampled.
45—Cisterns.
46—Small bunch.
47—Heavenly body.
48—What is the capital of British Columbia?
54—Exterior covering of seeds.
56—Periods of time.
57—Actor's part.
58—Great number.
59—Of sounder mind.
61—Utilizes.
62—Dash.
63—Cubic unit of metric measure.
64—Gender.

VERTICAL.

1—Lowest female voice.
2—Add.
3—What is the "Blue Grass" state?
4—Mystic ejaculation.
5—Who was the wife of Abraham?
6—Inland sea of Russia.
7—Alcoholic beverage.
8—Consume.
9—What American poet wrote the "Biglow Papers"?
10—Mine entrance.
11—Fashion.
12—Greek god of war.
13—Serpent.
20—Members of a certain Indian tribe.
21—Aeriform fluid.
23—Nourishment.
24—Cuts the outer part from.
25—Native compounds.
28—Garden implement.
27—Loses color.
28—City of France.
29—Shows concern.
30—Stupid person.
31—Pertaining to Scandinavian countries.
33—Finished.
34—Seizes with the teeth.
37—Ready mental discernment.
38—What strait joins the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora?
40—Two-winged fly.
41—Endure.
43—What is the middle name of Admiral Richard Byrd?
44—Involuntary twitching.
46—More learned.
47—Arrived.
48—Verbal.
48—Ancient weight.
50—Instrument indicating wind direction.
51—Flower.
52—Shrub of the holly family.
53—Bronze in Roman antiquity.
55—Worm.
56—Rodent.
60—Note of the musical scale.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

Modern Review

"MODERN REVIEW—January 1936 (Editor: Ramananda Chatterjee). Calcutta.

Besides articles on subjects of topical interest such as on the history of the Congress this issue contains a number of articles of general interest. Rev. J. T. Sunderland's article on Charles Darwin will give further courage to those who seek to reconcile Evolution with Theism and who believe in a Moral Government of the Universe by a Supreme Intelligence endowed with Love and Goodness. Sri Aurobindo's article on the "Political Unification of India" is a grand survey of the attempts, made by India, in the past, in the direction of such unification. He outlines the causes of the failure of these attempts, but we get no indication from him as to how it would be effectively achieved hereafter. He tells us that the basis of the Indian mind is a spiritual outlook of the world and life, but we are not told whether this outlook could have been the result of a sense of security on the one hand and of the inevitability of life on the other. The article on the "Problem of Foreign Capital in India" and that on the "Past, Present and Future of Indian Education" give a graphic idea of the respective subjects.

Maud McCarthy's poem is noteworthy.

R. B. J.

The Fisherman's Prize Catch

WHEN the John Dory Fishing Club decided to offer a monthly prize to be awarded to the member catching the largest fish each month Miss Pansy Pisces, who is a charter member of the organization and one of its best anglers, determined to carry off the first prize.

Starting on the first day of the month Pansy fished and fished, but she had little luck. Finally on the last day she caught a prize beauty, which for weight outclassed the catch of all her competitors.

How much did Pansy's fish weigh? Well, you can have some fun with figures in finding out.

Pansy's catch was so big that she shared it with her friends, each receiving a large portion.

First of all the fish weighed exactly twice as much as Pansy. The weight of the head was equal to one-third the weight of the entire fish. The tail weighed one-sixth as much as the entire fish. The combined weight of the fish's head and tail was exactly the same as Pansy's weight.

Whenever Pansy was asked how much she weighed she never would reveal the exact number of pounds, merely saying:

"Oh, not less than 100 pounds and not more than 900."

With this clue see how quickly you can find out the weight of Pansy's prize catch.

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(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

"Jaya Karnatak"

"Jaya Karnatak" Drama Number (Natyanka) Edited by Messrs. Ramchandra Belgaum and H. P. Joshi, Dharwar.

The editors are to be congratulated on bringing out the present special number on "Drama," which includes articles from well-known Canarese writers on drama, dance, and talkies, keeping in mind that art is universal and not confined to regional limitations. Along with articles on "Yaksha Gana" (Dance of Yakshas) a brief history of the stage in North Karnatak by Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar, and "Karnatak and Dance" by Mr. S. Karant, there are articles on 'Russian Stage," by the famous Karnatak-Andhra actor, Mr. T. Karnatak-Andhra actor, Mr. T. Raghavachar, on "modern revival of Dance" by Mr. S. B. Ranade, and an article on "Talkies" by Mr. C. K. Venkatramiah. The one-act drama from the pen of the versatile Canarese dramatist Mr. Kailasam, holds one spellbound with its the realistic depictation of the life of many an unemployed youth of to-day. Other articles contain an appreciation of the art of Udaya Shankar and the review development of Indian dance by Ragini Devi have also been discussed in the present issue. Mr. K. V Puttappa's short poem on "God and the Priest" is an accurate description of priest-craft as it is practised to-day in most parts of India, not merely amongst Hindus but amongst all communities, which bears out the maxim, 'Nearer the Church the farther from God'. Interspersed with other stories, poems and short articles and profusely illustrated, the issue makes interesting reading.

B. G. L.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

YAKSHA GANA

For the illustrations of characters in Dashavatara plays, which appeared along with the article on "Yaksha Gana" on pare 28 of our issue of Sunday last, we were indebted to the kind courtesy of the Editor of the "Jaya Karantak" of Dharwar.

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

When 32,000 beauty experts went into a huddle and pieced together a composite picture of "the perfect girl", doughty Brucklyn was the first to raise a proud voice to say that its confines included a young lady who fitted those figures almost to the proverbial "T". She is Alice Shaughnessy, Photographer's model. Alice is 5 feet 7 inches, weighs 120 pounds, has 13 neck, 33 bust, 25 waist, 35 hips, 19 1|2 thigh, 13 1|2 calf and 8 ankle. "Miss perfection" of the beauty savants is 5 feet 5 inches, weighs 116 pounds, has 12 neck, 35 bust, 25 waist, 36 hips, 20 1|2 thigh, 13 calf and 8 ankle.

THEY DIE YOUNG

Film stars die young—Rudolph Valentino, Lilyan Tashman, Barbara La Marr, Thelma Todd, John Gilbert ..... Probable explanation: high tension of surface life.

You notice that the stars who given an impression of deeper living—Charlie Chaplin, Greta Garbo—vanish for long periods from the screen, disappear into remote villages, descend from the heavens into the fertilising experience of the unphotographed people of the earth.

The Hollywood film-theme is a vulgarisation of the deep human emotions; it drags those emotions to the surface, dissipates them at high tension.

Moral for young film-goers: Don't envy these people. Live your own lives.

KEY TO SARTORIAL SUCCESS
It Is Colour That Makes The Woman

Owing to the influence of the films, women are more dress-conscious than they have ever been before, and almost every girl living knows something about cut and style, "accessories" and what hat to wear with what frock.

But women are not at all alive to the influence of colour, or its importance. It is colour which makes (or mars) a woman. Put a pretty blonde in a red frock and what happens? She probably isn't aware of it, but her temper isn't so sweet as it might be.

Why? Red isn't her colour; it doesn't suit her temperament. Send her upstairs to change into blue, or pink, and down she comes as sweet as candy.

FEELING "BLUE."

Then why is it that in most homes you find pink or rose lightshades? Because this soft, warm colouring is restful. Put violet shades over the lamps and dad will rave, mum will go crazy, and all the kids will be nit-wits!

A woman's whole mental outlook can be changed by changing the colour of her frocks. If you find your wide, your fiancee, or any woman friend in a bad frame of mind, and she can suggest no real reason for her "mood," you may be sure that the colour of her clothes has something to do with it.

"SNAP OUT OF IT."

Over here in England you have adopted our American phrase—"Snap out of it!" Women can follow this advice when they're wearing the wrong clothes. Feeling "blue" (note that colour—I'll come to it in a minute), a girl can soon improve matters by the simple process of changing her frock. There are only three colours which we use in describing a mood or an emotion. Blue denotes a feeling of depression; we say a woman is "green with envy"; and we talk of a person being in a "black" mood. Why only these three? Why can't a woman be in a red mood? Why can't she "feel orange"?

TO SUIT YOUR MOOD.

She can—and often does, although she is unaware of it. Different colours affect different women. There is the girl who looks lovely in white; another girl of similar complexion and similar build in the same white frock will look just ordinary.

Why? Because in the first instance the wearer's mood suits white, while in the second it doesn't.

Clothes make women happy, and it is quite true that the more clothes a woman has, the happier she is. Every change has a definite effect on a woman's mind, her spirit, her wit. Haven't you some woman friend you can think of right now who one day seems to sparkle, her wit scintillating, her mirth spontaneous—and the next appears to be a different person altogether.

Colour can definitely create a personality, if only a temporary one. Notice how charming young girls are when they put on their dance frocks in the evening. Even their teeth seem to sparkle anew, and as for their eyes—Put that down to the frock, particularly if it's a new one.

WHAT'S YOUR COLOUR-KEY

No woman could be happy in a dress like the Biblical "coat of many colours." Too many colours cause a clashing of the various mental and spiritual attributes which go to make a temperament.

Every one of us has what I call a "colour-key," and once a woman has discovered her particular colour-key, she has gone a long way on the road to complete contentment.

A tired woman in a red gown will find immediate rest by slipping on a soft blue one. Have you ever noticed in what delicate shades our rest gowns, nightdresses, dressing-gowns, and negligees are made? There's a reason for it. One just could not be at ease in a "rest" gown of vivid scarlet!

There are moods for every colour, and one of the secrets of complete feminine happiness is to discover the colour which suits your every mood. The right colour can charm you out of a temper, just as the wrong colour can irk you into a bad one.

Look at men. They wear, with consistent regularity, blue, black, brown, and grey. And if you sum up your menfolk, don't they just about fit those colours in general demeanour and outlook?

Why do City men wear black coats and striped trousers? Obviously there must be some reason for it—or else they would not favour that dismal ensemble. The truth is that this combination adds to the "business" mood, the heavy concentration necessary at the office desk. Put the head of a big company into a harlequin's suit, and I shouldn't like to have shares in the concern.

Son: "I'm married, Dad."
Father: "Never mind, we all make mistakes."

Notice, too, how "bright" men get in their cricket blazers. It is generally accepted that American men are more "up and coming" than Englishmen, and this is largely due to the fact that the American isn't so conservative about the colour of his tie, his socks, or even his suit.

WHEN YOU'RE WASHED OUT.

There are women who wear bright colours and are completely dominated by them. Something less brilliant would help them a lot. Drab colours are for the woman of drab outlook—and you'll find 'em in plenty where drab people congregate, in boarding-houses and the like! Here are two familiar phrases which tell their own tale—"the drab spinster," "the gay widow."

Most girls know the rudiments of colour in connection with their facial colouring. The girl of swarthy complexion would not dream of wearing white—for she knows that white would only enhance her swarthiness. But it isn't just a matter of complexion, colour of hair, eyelashes, and eyebrows.

When I feel tired, thoroughly "washed out," I quickly make for my wardrobe and change into my particular "colour-key," which happens to be gold and purple. At once I feel refreshed.

There, again, is a phrase which means more than most people imagine. "Washed out"—there, you are, all the "colour" gone!

And we speak of a woman as "colourless." These phrases are not so haphazard as they seem to be. Women who can afford it, and who are alive to the importance of colour, have their rooms decorated in a definite colour scheme to suit their particular personality.

In Hollywood the film executives have come to realise that certain colours definitely affect an actress' performance before the camera, and before scenes are shot in some of the studios the director, producer, cameramen, and the artists hold a conference as to what colour dress the star shall wear before a scene is enacted

MENTAL OUTLOOK CHANGED.

Gloria Swanson, Greta Garbo, Marlene Dietrich, and other "glamorous" stars know the value of clothes. Apart from their dresses being fashionable and beautifully fitted, they demand that they should conform to their personality—or to the part they have to play.

You could not expect a woman to play, say, the part of a spy in a dress which would be more appropriate to an unsophisticated "debbie." Put a red-head in a green frock and see how she shines! And if she has hit upon the right green for her temperament—well, I'd hate to be a man!

It is quite possible for a girl to change her whole mental outlook by changing the colours which she has formerly favoured. It is a great mistake for a woman to say:

(Continued on page 23)

Mrs. Saklatvala, wife of the late Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, in her first "Saree", which she wore after the announcement of her engagement to Mr. Saklatvala. "Sak" taught her to wear the "Saree", but as you see it in the picture she wore it in the wrong way. His relatives noticed it in Bombay and after that she began to wear it correctly.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

GEOLOGIST FINDS A USE FOR QUAKES

Dr. Ewing Says Seismic Waves Reveal Nature Of Earth 6 Miles Below Ocean Floor

A practical use for seismic or earthquake waves was reported by Dr. Maurice Ewing at the closing session of the annual conference of the Geological Society of America and associated societies in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

As the seismic waves or pulses set up by a quake move away through the earth, they are affected by the material they encounter; and this effect has been used by Dr. Ewing to explore the nature of the subsurface, not only on land, but six miles below the floor of the ocean.

By timing the interval between the passage of a seismic pulse at land and sea stations, he has been able to establish not only the physical density of subsurface layers, but to identify the successive depths at which the density changes, so as to give a picture of the geologic structure.

Dr. Ewing reported on an application of his method along a line extending from Petersburg, Va., through Cape Henry and along the ocean floor to the edge of the continental shelf. By seismic soundings, he was able to locate and plumb three superposed zones below the ocean floor. The floor itself was accurately mapped by the reflected sound signals such as now used as depth indicators in navigation.

Commenting on Dr. Ewing's report, R. M. Field declared it was "an important contribution to submarine geology; and perhaps the most important result of Ewing's experiment is the production of another technique for checking important structural hypotheses which, so far, have been tested only by topography and the local changes in the force of gravity."

Geologists are now able to reach across interplanatary space and study the minerals on the surface of the moon, according to a report by Fred E. Wright of the Mineralogical Society of America. He said a study of sunlight reflected from the surface of rocks on the earth had shown they could be identified by the effect they had on the light, measurable by special optical instruments. This technique was applied to the moon.

SCIENCE REPORTS ON "FIRE-WALK"

Recent performances before scientific witnesses by Kuda Bux, the Kashmiri fire-walker, who walked barefoot on a charcoal trench fire without apparent injury, is the subject of a special report issued by the University of London Council for Psychical Investigation.

The conclusion reached is that: It is possible for a slightly-built man, with chemically-unprepared feet, to take four rapid steps on charcoal at 430 degrees Centigrade without injury to his feet, the average time of contact for each step being approximately half a second.

Sir Leonard Hill has suggested that increased immunity from burning is due to a power of controlling the activity of the sweat glands of the feet, so that they are abnormally dry.

STUDY OF GIANT TUNNY FISH

Scientist, Announces Two Expeditions For Tropical Research

With next year's programme for the department of tropical research of the New York Zoological Society completed, Dr. William Beebe, marine explorer and naturalist, sailed with Mrs. Beebe aboard the Furness liner Queen of Bermuda for a brief vaction before starting a long period of activity in deep sea studies.

Before sailing Dr. Beebe announced the programme of the tropical research department which he heads.

"You will see from my projected expeditions that there is no depression in science," he said. "Each of these trips will be financed by the man whose boat is to be used. They are greatly interested in the work."

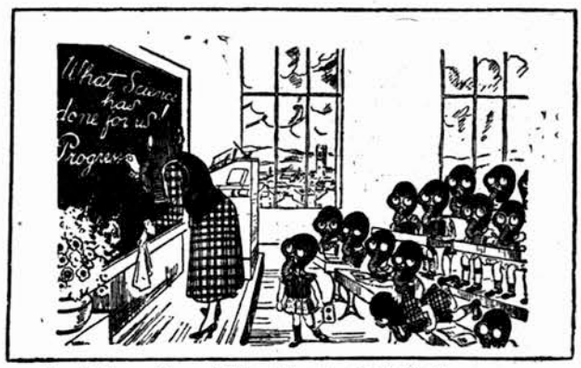
On Jan. 25, Dr. Beebe said, he will start on a six weeks' cruise through the West Indies with Dr.

"Hullo, you a flyer too?"
"No, I repair church steeples!"

and Mrs. Henry Lloyd of Boston on their yacht, Hardi Biaou. They will study the food of the giant tunny and compare it with that of the Bermuda tuna. They will visit Martinique for that purpose. A second aim of the expedition will be development of the use of the ultra-violet beam at sea. A third objective of the expedition will be a study of the imported birds of paradise on the island of Tobago.

A week after the completion of this expedition, Dr. Beebe said a second would be started to the Gulf of California for a period of three months. On this expedition Dr. Beebe will accompany Templeton Crocker of San Francisco on his yacht Zaca. Again tuna will be one of the chief studies. Dr. Beebe said two members of his scientific staff Miss Jocelyn Crane and John Tee-Van, would accompany both expeditions.

Dr. Beebe also announced that in 1937 the National Geographic Society would again join the New York Zoological Society in financing an entire season of oceanographic work in Bermuda. Throughout that year, Dr. Beebe said, new and larger nets would be used, from the ocean surface to a depth of two miles, in attempts to capture some of the strange creatures seen from the windows of the bathysphere.



Twentieth century childhood learns about it all.
(Courtesy: "The Bulletin," Glasgow.)

Is Rigveda A Sumerican Document?

(Continued from page 11)

the king Aham Rajan. Aham in Sanskrit means "I" and if the use of Aham with any other word makes it a proper name then it would be a dangerous method of interpretation. That Aham Rajan is not the name of any Sumerian king is clear from the hymns where the words are mentioned. There is a mention of these words in Rig. II, 27, 17; 29, 7 and in both the hymns twelve words separate the word Aham from Rajan. Moreover, in VII 89. 1 we read Rajan Aham, i.e., "the King—I." In the whole of the Rigveda Aham and Rajan are grouped together only once in II, 28, 9 where too they convey the same sense which they convey when they are separate. Besides, if Aham Rajan were a proper name how would Dr. Prannath interpret "Maa Rajan Aham gamam"? One can understand the use of "gamam" with "Aham" in the sense of "I". But if Aham is a proper name then how is the use of "gamam" justified?

(To Be Continued on Sunday Next).

KEY TO SARTORIAL SUCCESS

(Continued on page 22)

"Oh, blue is my colour!" For blue may harmonise with her complexion and general colouring, but be all wrong for her temperament.

Generally speaking, one should treat colours by going in direct opposition to the mood. For instance, if you are feeling dull and tired, slip on a bright-coloured frock. If you are feeling all keyed up, feverishly distraught almost, slip on a softer colour.

BE MORE ATTRACTIVE!

But it is not safe to generalise, for every woman has her own colour-key, and she alone can discover it by experiment. It is well worth trying to do so, for I know from long experience that a change of colour at the right moment can work wonders.

The dull girl can discover all sorts of latent talent for being attractive if she once finds her right colour-key; and the girl who irritates by being over-bright can tone herself down by paying attention, from this angle, to what she wears.

Have a look at your clothes, girls, and see what you can do about it. There's happiness, ease, and rest in proper colours. Underneath the person you now appear to be there may be quite a new and far more interesting personality—go to your wardrobe and find her!

SELFISH MODERN MOTHERS

Cause Of Vanity In Daughters

"One blames the selfish, pleasure-seeking, unmaidenly boldness of a certain type of modern girl in the world to-day, but the blame must usually fall chiefly on her mother," declared Father F. Woodlock, speaking at Farm Street Church, W.

"Probably as a pretty child she was used by her mother much as that mother uses her jewellery in the cause of her vanity.

"The little girl was accustomed to be brought down from the nursery to be paraded before her mother's friends and to hear her beauty praised. She gathers on the threshold of life the false idea that looks are more valuable than character.

"Godless, worldly mothers give their children that most awful disability for life, a Godless and selfish childhood.

"The hunt after notice, pleasure and excitement becomes for the girl the chief end and law of her existence.

"What wonder if a marriage failure is succeeded by a speedy divorce and perhaps a series of marriages and divorces, till the last stage in an unhappy life is, perhaps, that of a miserable middle-aged harridan who preys upon impecunious young men, and finally dies as a result of overdrugging herself."

YOUR

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflammation of the eyes, Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granular eye-lids, Leucoma, Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.
CHEMISTS.

Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S".

So This Is General Knowledge!

(By DAYANAND G. KULKARNI, NASIK.)

With the dawn of Civilization, wise men came forward with a foreword. They decided to arm the general public with the fundamental principles governing knowledge.

"Wnat is knowledge?" you would naturally question. Well, dearies, knowledge in itself is a simple affair. Just to know this and that. To achieve this what you nave to bear in mind is that there are two main issues which govern the factor. The first and foremost is reading. Should make a hobby and cultivate the habit. Now we come to the second and the most important point.

It is 'what should you read?'

I may condescend and enlighten you by quoting some pieces of general knowledge, wh.ch will throw complete light on this 'what you should read' business. Means you are to purchase books and charts which contain brainy information on the following lines.

"General Knowledge."

An excellent treatise of its kind and time on the subject of 'Knowledge.' Crown P. P. 7820. Price £5-12s. nett. By:—Who else than me?

NOTE 1:—I now find that the compositors, the devils that they are, have messed up everything, added something and omitted something. The sign '?' before 'me' is an uncalled for addition. The "By, etc.," above, ought and must be "By:—Who else than me could write such a book?" instead of "By:—Who, etc."

NOTE 2:—As apparently the editor may take it into his head to sue me and claim for damages, if I quote the whole text of the book here, and as I am a law abiding tum ('no violenee' being my motto), I would just give you an idea of the outline of my excellent book.

Cheerio! Some Extracts Then Only:—

MISS:—A dainty, pretty and hypnotizing nymph that gives you a miss.

MRS:—Plural of Miss. Famous for many a 'miss' of course. You can't trace her for the 'tress' that is after her.

SATAN:—The first upon date, good natured, sympathetic and thorough gentleman you meet in the street.

BLACK SMITH:—Your neighbour Mr. Smith, whose white skin tarred and asphalted by the equator Sun.

GOLD SMITH:—Mrs. Smith of course. That rosy, young, charming and pleasing beauty. Beauty is golden which means she is a 'gold' smith.

CIVIL SURGEON:—Fellows that 'surge on.' And as surging on is concerned they are generally imported. For, what Indians have had the pleasure to surge on the laps of seven oceans? Water travelling doesn't necessarily mean surging on. It is simply a travel by water.

CIVIL SERVANT:—A domestic servant polite and all that but not tamed. Blunt sort of cove. Just neglect the prefix 'civil,' if you mind

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANT:—A junk of the above species, but mostly of the Indian bred. Pure Swadeshi manufacture counts much. So prefer an Indian Make.

COMPOUNDER:—One who compounds—er—fences a hospital. Contracts love malady and elopes with young Nurses.

NOTE 1:—For 'Nurses' see 'Nurse' of which the 'Nurses' is plural.

NOTE 2:—'Elopes' means sort of temporary absence when the big boys are away or eating their heads over something. The period of absence depends upon the number of the ga'a gadabouts.

NOTE 3:—Love malady is a malady like the measles. You see a fair sould with red lips bewitching eyes, hypnotizing dimples alluring lap, saporous limbs and what not and you contract the malady. See?

NURSE:—Generally an angel. Does nursing and such other good work. For further details, please see Note 3 above.

WARD BOY:—A minor chap whose estate is managed by the Court of Wards, provided of course the estate revenues balance the cost of establishment, and charges on account of plant, tools, machinery, installation, removal of fixtures that may be dead-locks administratory execution and contingent charges, etc., etc.

WARDER:—A nearer relative. Wardest is the nearest.

GRAND FATHER:—A father who is simply grand.

GREAT GRAND FATHER:— The cove on the lines above something said to be great.

HEAD CLERK:—A Clerk having a head.

OVERSEER:—One who sees much.

VACCINATOR:—Chaps that eat vaccine.

MANAGER:—An aged (ager, agest) man. Not chap.

ESSAY:—A Madrasi form of 'I say.'

SHORTHAND:—Having short hands of course. Or may be perhaps short of hands.

PLEADER:—A bloke who errs while pleading.

NOTE:—Pleading is a statement of allegations and contentions or what is pleaded on behalf of the contesting parties and must necessarily include a plaint. For, no plaint—no pleader—no Court. Understand.

LAWYER:—The sly fox of a lier always erring as above, whenever there is a law point.

REMEMBER:—Guys returned to the local Bodies as members now and then.

TAILOR:—A fellow having a tail. Always after gents for bills and threatening them by that odious "Or" in case they do not slaughter him

SUB JUDGE:—One who underjudges people. Especially the Advocates of law and witnesses

PRESIDENT:—A celebrity much less talked of and identified by the Press. No press, no identi—No President.

SECRETARY:—A gent that tarries for secrets.

SUPERINTENDENT:—A Super human entrusted with the execution of intendants.

CANDIDATE:—A mixture of sugar candy and date palms.

ACCOUNTANT:—Means the bore expected to look at the accounts and work like an ant.

HEALTH OFFICER:—Health personified as it were in an Officer.

HOME INSPECTOR:—An Inspector who is jealous and is watching affairs at home i.e. (his sweetheart's).

COMPOSITOR:—A steady and composed eater.

EDITOR:—One who eats or lives on aid. The Grant-in-aid (literary, I mean), you see?

ENGINEER:—Gents having ears like Engines.

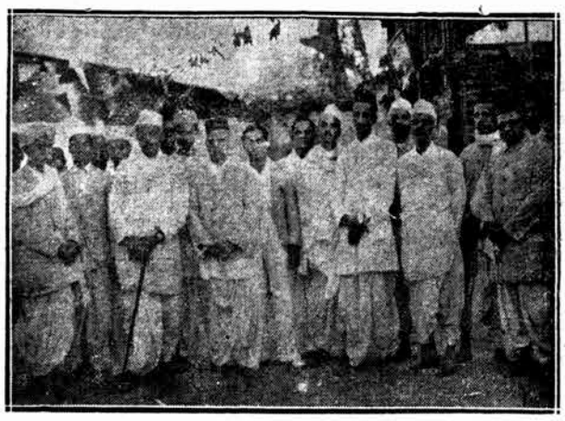
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:—The above but with Mechanical appliances.

LIQUIDATOR:—One who is every now and then complaining about the line of his stomach. Can't digest solid food. Liquid being his vitamin. Eats nothing but liquid.

BANKRUPT:—This really ought to mean a nice lad who bans corruptness.

This is more than sufficient for the present. But note the spirit of the knowledge. How nice it all sounds! Why not then, says me, see your way to order a dozen or more copies of the book by V.P.P.? Why not and why not? Be a living encyclopaedia as it were.

Some of the Members of Gandhi Seva Sena, Bombay, who were busy selling Congress Flags on Independence Day



First annual celebration of the "Lokashakti", Poona, was held on last Independence Day under the presidentship of Sjt. R. R. Diwakar.

MR. SHIV KUMAR DUBE.

Mr. Dube has been specially selected by the United Provinces' Flying Club to complete for the Viceroy's Trophy Air Race, which will take place shortly, between Madras and Delhi. Mr. Dube is being trained at the U.P. Flying Club, as a nominee of the Government of the same province. He has obtained the A-I Licence and expects to secure the B Licence in the course of next few months. He is a nephew of Major Ram Prasad Dube, formerly Chief Minister, Indore State, Revenue Minister, Kashmir State and Prime Minister, Bikaner State and a grandson of the late General Balmukund, Commander-in-Chief, Indore Army.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Clue Of The Extra Hat

By FINIS

(The characters in this story are imaginary and have no reference to living persons.)

"It is Chablis", grunted Mitkoff, and smacked his lips in appreciation as he put down his empty glass on the table between us.

"Mais oni, Iran", I smiled, "you should become a professional wine-taster. Do you prefer it to your favourite Kummel?"

"Ah, yes to my Kummel, but never to my Vodka."

"But, monseur, Vodka is a mean drink, much in demand by the peasants of your land."

"Hush, Edward. It smells of the old Russia to me, while all else of my land now stinks in my nostrils'. Then after a while, "But I am a peasant too, after all", and he nodded his head absently.

Before us lay one empty 'flacon' of wine, a box of cigars, and another bottle already half-empty. The twilight was beginning to descend on Paris and one by one the lamps were lighting in the Rue de Monton. I pushed the cigar box towards the Russian, helping myself as well. Then we puffed for sometime in silence, and filled the room, already in gloom, with smoke. A discreet shuffle sounded outside the door and a knock.

"Entrez", I said lazily. It was my servant Josef.

"Monsieur", he said, "Madame la Countesse de Beaufort desires, to communicate with you on the telephone.'

"Madame la Countesse!" I cried in astonishment, leaping to my feet and looking from Josef to Mitkoff and back at Josef again. "Are yor quite sure?"

"Perfectly, monsieur."

Hastily, I left the room and entered my study, where the bell still rang imperiously. I lifted the receiver. "Yes, madame", I murmured", I am at your service."

"Who is that speaking?" demanded a high-pitched voice from the other end.

"Madame la Countesse, it is—Eduard Maresp erre"

For a moment there was no reply and I remember that I absently glanced at my watch. It was exactly nine minutes to seven.

'What do you want?' demanded the voice from the other end.

'What do I want?' I repeated in amazement. "But did you not ring for me, madame?"

"I?—no. You are mistaken. I am Monsieur le Counte. I rang for the police. Madame has been murdered by a burglar. It is terrible. You will excuse me."

Flabbergasted, I hung up the receiver and returned with the news to Ivan. Josef still stood at the door, as if sensing something odd. Ivan's face was buried in an illustrated journal.

"It is terrible!" I cried, unconsciously employing the same words as the Comte, "Madame la Comtesse de Beauport has been murdered—by a burglar." Rapidly I retailed the news, the mistake of the telephone call, and the Comte's bewilderment at hearing my voice instead of that of the police.

Ivan and I remained silent, and both wondering what had actually occurred. It was a year ago that we had made her acquaintance. My wife Estelle and I, accompanied by Mitkoff were seated in a box at the Theatre des Variete's. Opposite to us sat a solitary lady of good appearance, who amused herself by pulling her fan to pieces and displayed a look of intense boredom at the farce that was proceeding on the stage, frequently glancing over her shoulder at the entrance to her box as if she expected somebody, and frowning when she saw no one had arrived. Presently she glanced across at us and immediately signalled to my wife, who whispered to me that it was the Comtese de Beaufort whom she had met recently at a party in Scotland. Estelle left the box and proceeded to that of Mme. la Comtesse with whom she conversed for a few moments, than returned. "The Comtesse desires to meet you", she explained. We followed her and were introduced to Madame.

"I am lonely", she said, "and I want somebody to talk to."

She was quite interested to hear that I was 'un anteur' and told me she had read one of my books before becoming acquainted with me, and that she detested it. Nevertheless she had now discovered that I was charming and hoped that I would write more books to her taste. We met her once or twice again at the Vaudeville and her attachment to my wife increased, but we had never seen M. le Comte and our impression of him was obtained only from rumour which said that he was a nervous effeminate man who was delightfuly faithless to his beautiful wife,

Suddenly Ivan shifted in his chair. "Josef", he said quietly, "who rang for your master here?"

"Mme. la Comtesse. At least, that is the name she gave. She also mentioned, I think, that it was urgent."

"Would you recognise her voice? She has rang for Madame Maresperre before."

"On the telephone—no. It is not so easy". He shrugged.

"But then", I gasped, realizing the situation and the trend of Mitkoff's queries, "it was the voice of the Comte that we heard. And how, if he was ringing for the police, did he mistake my address? He does not even, I doubt, know of our friendship with his wife. Ivan, this is odd!"

"Do you—do you think", venturred Mitkoff, "that the Comtesse rang you up for aid and in the delay that followed Josef's announcement of her call to you, that the burglar had intercepted her and spoke to you himself—perhaps after she had been murdered?"

"It is possible", I agreed. Josef smiled. He knew whither all this was leading.

"The police must be placed in possession of this information, even if it eventually proves unimportant", I said. "I think—I really think, that we will see something of this little matter ourselves Josef, do not grim. If I wish to amuse myself, what is it to you?"

But Josef grinned all the more.

"Your coat, and Monsieur Ivan's, I will bring them—and the hats", he smirked, and left the room hurriedly as a heavy ash-tray flew out on the landing.

At the Boulevard Neville we soon found a fiacre and just as we entered it a newsboy came dashing past shouting out: "Murder of Comtesse! Comtesse murdered in Paris!" He stopped breathlessly before us and proffered a copy of the late evening edition. I took it from him, flung out some coins and slammed the door.

"Drive to the Rue de Nancy. No. 27" I said, and opening the paper at the front page, scanned the headlines. I read:

COMTESSE OF BEAUFORT MURDERED

"Madame la Comtesse de Beaufort was strangled at her residence by a burglar this evening and the famous black pearl of the family has been stolen."

I passed it to Ivan. After scanning it hastily he looked up.

"Is it impossible", he exclaimed." or can a modern newspaper print a late edition and put it on the streets all in four minutes?"

"Our watches are correct", I replied, "and telephone operators are usually too bored to joke at anyone's expense, but I would like greatly to speak with the idiot in M. la Comte's household who rings me up to tell me what all Paris must have known half-an-hour ago."

We instructed the driver to await us and passed up the steps. After some delay we were ushered into the presence of Monsieur la Comte. A slightly built young man of about thirty-two years of age, and wearing a slim black moustache, greeted us. He spoke in a high-pitched voice and seemed considerably agitated.

"I—I fear we have not met before," he said formally.

"We were intimate friends of Madame la Comtesse", I explained

"Ah, yes—yes, of course. Madam did have so many friends I never met. Do sit down, please. Would you care for some refreshments?"

"Fray, do not trouble yourself, Monsieur. We appreciate your feelings at this moment. We desired only that some expression of our condolence should reach you, and passing this way, we thought of offering it personally. I trust that our acquaintance will have opportunity of deepening". He replied suitably, shook hands with us, and in a few moments we were out in the street again.

"You did not question him about the telephone call?" Ivan remonstrated. "I did not", I answered, "for reasons undisclosed".

In the cab I noticed that Mitkoff was watching me intently.

"What is that you are wrapping in your handkerchief?" he demanded suspiciously.

"You are observant", I remarked coldly. Then after a while, relenting. "they were only the fingerprints of Monsieur la Comte", I said lightly.

"Oh—what?—how did you get them?" I grinned.

"I shook hands with him", I explained", with a suitable thing about the palm of my right hand. What thing I cannot disclose, in case you decide to defeat justice some day." He snorted. "And of what use will his fingerprints be to you?"

"He had beautiful hands", I will add them to my album. Did you not know that I was collecting fingerprints of the French aristocracy to prove my new epidermal theory?"

Looking out of the window he sat up as he recognised the street we were entering. "You are going to the Prefecture?" he asked.

"Why not?"

"Ugh! you are uncouth—worse than a pato's."

Presently we found ourselves going up the steps of the 'Surete'. After doubtful glances at my companion and still more doubtful glances at my credentials we were eventually ushered into the presence of M. le Prefet. He was talking rapidly in inaudible whispers to a Secretary and a bearded man of trim appearance. He ignored out entry for five minutes. Mitkoff began to fidget. Presently he looked up and recognised me. "Ah!" he said, which might mean anything. "It is the author, M. Marespierre. What is it, Messieurs?" He looked from one to the other. I moved across the room and demanded his private ear. He nodded and his two companions shuffled away a few feet, from where they continued to survey us with chilling contempt. Mitkoff displayed an extraordinary admiration for the patterns on the carpet. I explained the purpose of my visit and requested special permission to follow the investigations from academical interest purely. Monsieur le Prefet had heard these requests on one or two previous occasions, not altogether without advantage to his work.

"Very well, if it must be so," he assented morosely. "M. Panette, this is M. Marespierre, l'anteur. He will, er—accompany you in your inquiries." The bearded man bowed stiffly, and then, relaxing a trifle, exchanged a word with the Secretary. The Secretary smiled. The Prefet turned to me.

"They are proceeding there at once", he said, "we got a message on the 'phone from the Comte himself."

"May I ask when?" I inquired.

"But yes—it is here." He ran his eye over the blotting pad. "At twenty-five minutes past five."

There was a sound of rushing air, like the in'ake of breath into a pursed mouth. It came from Mitkoff."

"D'd you speak, Monsieur?" asked M. Panette.

"No", said Ivan, and coughed absently.

(Continued on page 30).

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Toward Better Health

Marvels Of Plastic Surgery

Face-Lifting Develops Into Art Of Sculpture In Human Flesh

A seven-year-old boy, born without one ear, has his grandmother's ear grafted in its place. An actress breaking her nose in the theatre has a new one built for her. A workman, robbed of his thumb by a searing gear-wheel, is made complete by the substitution of a length of shin-bone.

It takes the picturesque to drag plastic surgery, the shy youngest son of the medical arts, into the news. During the last generation medical science has searched vainly for the cure of the common cold. During the same time plastic surgery has developed quietly from tentative face-lifting into an astounding art of scurpture in human flesh bone and nerve, writes A. P. Luscombe-Whyte in the 'News Chronicle"

There are to-day about 12 first-rate plastic surgeons in this country and 50 in America. These are tarining others, and in ten years there may be ten times as many. "In fifteen years," says a famous French abdominal surgeon, "plastic surgery will be the most important branch of surgery."

Its wonders to-day are sufficiently marvellous. Last summer in a New York hospital I was shown a man who was just leaving. His appearnce was normal. Then I was handed a photograph which made me exclaim with horror. It was the same man but with a face so mangled and smashed that it had little human resemblance.

"Six months ago he was left like that by an automobile smash-up," the surgeon said "and it has taken us 25 separate grafts to build him back to normal again. A few years ago he would have been condemned to wear a veil for life....."

The man's jow had been splintered in a dozen places. No doctor could have set the mashed bone. But the plastic surgeons knew that they could replace it. Lengths were cut from the ribs and carved into shape. The sections were fitted, one by one, into the man's face so as to form the angle of the jaw. The mangled flesh was replaced over and round them. They grew into one firm foundation.

The flattened nose was cut away and rebuilt entirely from cartilage easily spared by the leg. A blanket of flesh from the chest was used to fill in the shape of the face and jaw, and eyelids and nostrils were sculpted from skin taken from the thigh. Eyebrows even were fashioned from the scalp. Luckily the eyes themselves were unharmed. Those the surgeons could not have replaced. So far...

After treatment the man's friends probably did not recognise his new face. But they did not shrink from it.

Industry takes a heavy toll of life and health, and every week its workers are admitted, broken or burned, into hospital.

NEW FACE FOR OLD.

Recently a chemical worker, whose face had been terribly scarred by acid, was treated by a famous surgeon. The operator decided to take new skin and flesh from the man's chest. He gave him a local anaesthetic, administered adrenalin to prevent bleeding, and "tidied up" the scarred parts.

Then he painted a liquid preparation over the damaged face and waited until it set into a liable mask. This he flattened and spread as a pattern over the chest. A thick layer of skin was excised spread delicately over the face and sewn in place with silk stitches.

During the next few weeks the tiny blood vessels in the transplanted skin gradually joined up with the main blood- stream. The graft became a face.....

Now it would be hard to pick out that man from his fellows.

The remaking of noses is regarded to-day as a routine operation. In it the surgeon uses the technique developed by the doctors of the East more than 2,000 years ago.

If the bony structure of the nose is destroyed, he must replace it with cartilage from another part. This he cuts out from about the ribs and shapes with his instruments. Then in a preliminary operation, he transplants it under the skin of the forehead.

Later, a pattern is made in silver paper of the shape of the nose, laid over the forehead above the eyes, and an area of skin excised. By this time the shaped cartilage will be growing in perfect union with the skin, so that the whole can be twisted round and down, taking its place where the nose should be.

GRAFTING OF NERVES.

A narrow strip of skin is left connecting the forehead and the graft, through which blood vessels nourish the new nose until its own circulatory system can join up with that of the face. After a week or two this connection is severed.

Meanwhile a thin section of skin from another part is planted over the forehead and allowed to grow into place.

The result is a perfectly good nose of any desired shape.

Reshaping an existing nose is a very simple and common operation, conducted with a local anaesthetic and lasting under an hour. No scars are left, since the surgeon's delicate knives cut outwards from inside the nostrils. If an over-size in noses has to be toned down, the skin and flesh are first separated gently from the bridge, and the bridge itself is whittled down to the right shape. If a depression had to be filled a cartilage from the rib or from behind the ear is shaped and grafted in.

Any shape of nose can be altered to any other shape and the patient, by consulting a cast of his face beforehand, can choose which shape he wants.

Surgeons say that the mental tonic of a new nose has profound effects on its possessor's life and work. Many a shrinking complex lurks behind a Cyrano shell.

The next few years will see dramatic advances in the more serious side of plastic surgery. There are immense possibilities in the grafting of nerves. One extraordinary graft was carried out recently on a man one side of whose face was paralysed by nerve failure.

A length of comparatively unimportant nerve was taken from his leg and used to repair the "cable" which controlled the face muscles. It grew into place like a spliced rope, carrying the brain's impulses perfectly. Within six months the man had regained control of his expression.

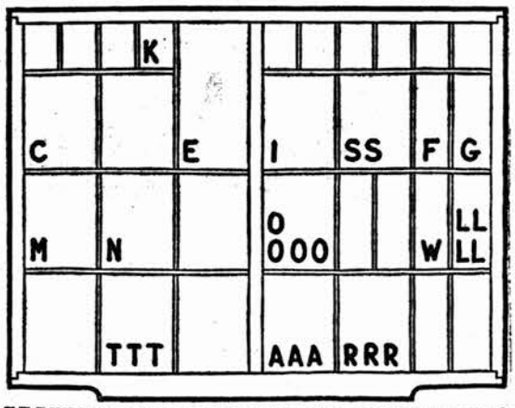
POSSIBILITIES FOR FUTURE.

It is conceivable that hands and feet may eventually be grafted whole or gradually built up. Distasteful as it may seem, the limbs or organs of those who have died may be used to bring back completeness to the deprived living.

Already ears have been transplanted from one living person to another, and corneas of extracted eyes used to return sight to those with damaged corneas.

Such possibilities belong to the future. But, not, perhaps, to such a remote future as we imagine.

"I've lost my wife, an' want to put an ad in the paper."
"Any reward?"



WHILE carrying a case of type the "printer's devil" stumbled and fell, scattering the type all over the floor. Strangely enough, 28 types, which included 15 different letters of the alphabet, remained in the case, as shown in the accompanying drawing.

This particular "printer's devil," being of a puzzleistic turn of mind, used these letters as an anagram puzzle by transposing them to spell the six words suggested by the six definitions given below, setting the type in each composing stick.

1. To increase in bulk by the process of organic life.
2. Smaller than other things with which it is contrasted.
3. Having a starting-point of motion, actual or implied.
4. One-celled, one-seeded nuts fixed in woody cups.
5. Having more than the average height; high or lofty.
6. Large, woody plants of the genus Quercus.

Next the "printer's devil" took the six words in the composing sticks, and arranged them in the printer's chase below in such an order that they formed a familiar proverb.

Suppose you try your hand at being a printer. Set up the six words from the 28 types, placing the letters in the composing sticks and then arranging the words in the chase to form the well-known maxim.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40).

The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

Famous Men Of Medicine

Simpson Experiments Chloroform On Himself To Test Its Medical Value

In the lives of most eminent doctors who have made important discoveries there is drama. Noteworthy in this respect was the career of Sir James Simpson, who risked as many lives as the proverbial cat's in seeking a better anaesthetic than ether. Sir William Hale White, himself distinguished in medicine, tells us in great doctors of the Nineteenth Century (Arnold, 15s.) that Simpson never tried any drug on animals before experimenting on himself. According to playfair, the chemist, Simpson once went to his laboratory and wanted to inhale some liquid forthwith, but Playfair insisted that it should first be tried on two rabbits. They quickly died under it. Once, after swallowing some decoction.

Simpson was insensible for two hours; on another occasion after the discovery of chloroform, he tried on himself a substance which brought on such irritation of breathing that he had to be kept under chloroform to relieve him. He tried the effect of drinking a mixture of aerated water and chloroform; the butler gave the cook some; she fell down insensible and he rushed to fetch Simpson to revive her. It really was a great piece of good luck that no fatal tragedy followed all these experiments.

IN THE DINING-ROOM

Dramatic and exciting indeed was Simpson's first experiment with chloroform, undertaken in co-operation with his assistants, Dr. George Keith and Dr. Matthews. Late at night on November 4th, 1847, after a hard day's work, they met as usual in the dining-room to resume their inhalation of various drugs from tumblers. Then Simpson remembered some chloroform which had been dumped among a heap of waste paper. He inhaled first; seeing that no harm resulted, the others followed. Immediately, Sir William quotes, "an unwonted hilarity seized the inhalers; they became bright eyed, very happy and very loquacious, expatiating on the delicious aroma of the new fluid. The conversation was of unusual intelligence and quite charmed the listeners—some ladies of the family and a naval officer, brother-in-law of Dr. Simpson. But suddenly there was talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton mill.

A silence descended on the company, then all three fell from their chairs with a crash. When Simpson recovered he was saying to himself, "This is far stronger and better than ether." He was prostrate on the floor; Duncan was snoring heavily; Keith violently kicking the table above him. Mrs. Simpson and the others were in a state of confusion and alarm. Nevertheless, there were further trials that night; they "were so satisfied with the results that the festivities of the evening did not terminate till the late hour of 3 a. m." Simpson's niece, Miss Petrie, also inhaled the drug, and as she fell asleep cried out, "I am an angel. Oh, I am an angel." Thus was a great discovery made.

THE PIECE OF CARPET

Sir William further quotes a story to the effct that, on one occasion, the chloroform bottle was knocked over and broken during an operation Simpson at once cut out the piece of carpet on which it was all spilled, put this over the patient's face, and thus the operation was completed.

Another famous doctor who lived a dramatic life was William Stokes, pioneer in the use of the stethoscope. In the famine year, 1826, typhus raged in Dublin; the poor lay dying in the streets. Stokes slaved to cope with the epidemic, tending the sick from half-past seven in the morning till midnight. One evening he encouraged a family consisting of a father, mother, and three wretched children, who had just been expelled from their lodgings as having fever. The father was in high delirium, and as I approached him started off and ran down the street; the mother was lying at the foot of the door perfectly insensible, with an infant screaming on the breast, where it had sought milk in vain, and the other two filled the air with their lamentations.....No one would go near them to bring them even a drop of cold water. In a short time, however, I succeeded in having them all carried to the hospital; they have since recovered.

THE ANGRY MOB

In 1832 a serious cholera epidemic afflicted Ireland. Stokes, accompanied by Mr. Rumley, was sent to investigate a mysterious death at Kingstown, and thus encountered the first case. His son, Sir William Stokes, the surgeon, records that, "outside the house, in which the body lay, a crowd was anxiously awaiting their decision. The announcement was first received with silent dismay, then came a burst of frenzy and indignation. A furious crowd of men, women, and children hurled stones, mud and brickbats at them from all sides. They escaped injury almost by a miracle; their carriage was battered and broken by the missiles thrown at them, and it was only by whip and spur that their postillions outstripped their pursuers.

Stokes was the last to befriend one of Ireland's great poets. One day, when he was at the Meath Hospital, a half-naked, wretched-looking man sought admission. He proved to be Clarence Mangan, opium addict and incorrigible drunkard, invariably on the verge of starvation. When Stokes recognized and spoke to him, Mangan said: "You are the first who has spoken one kind word to me for many years." Stokes had him put in a private room, himself provided extra clothes and food and paid the funeral expenses. He was so struck with the beauty of Mangan's features after death that he got Burton to make a sketch, which is now in the National Gallery of Ireland. A plaster cast was also taken.

SIX HUNDRED MILES WALK

Sir William gives us other glimpses of the dramatic side of his seventeen famous doctors: Sir Patrick Manson in primitive China, practising in a room open to the street because the natives disliked being "lured into a hidden consulting-room"; Marshall Hall visiting the hospitals of Europe and walking the six hundred miles from Paris to Gottingen alone, with pistol cocked for fear of wolves; Sir Charles Bell rushing over to Brussels without passport, after the Battle of Waterloo, to operate from morn till night on gunshot wounds; Edward Jenner scorning to make money out of his small-pox vaccine discovery and asking, "What is fame? A gilded butt, for ever pierced with the arrows of malignancy."

The work for its own sake, was the prime consideration of these pioneers, as it is of most medical men of the world over; and it is inspiring to read of their achievements in Sir William's terse, precise, factual style, so characteristic of the noble profession he follows.—John O'London's Weekly.

Prize-winners in the Hirabai T. Rajadhyaksha Elocution Competition held under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay, on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee.

Game of "Cows in the Corn"

RURAL neighbors frequently engage in a form of amusement known as "Cows in the Corn." This game is usually played at evening just as the farmer is sitting down to supper after a hard day's work. Then the cry goes forth: "Cows in the Corn!" and the farmer spends the next hour at the exhilarating sport of chasing the galloping cattle from pasture to pasture through swamps and brambles.

While the game can be played by any number of cows, the diversion is at its best, when the object of the chase is one of the younger generation of bovines who has taken it into his head to go places. In order that you may appreciate the mental dexterity required in this battle of wits between calf and man, we have devised this game for two players.

Get a bunch of toothpicks and arrange them in the form of a large square composed of 16 small squares. These are the corn-fields A spool will represent the calf. The two players take turns in moving, starting with the player who takes the part of the calf by placing the spool in one of the squares. The "farmer" moves by taking away one of the toothpicks, while the "calf" moves from one square to an adjoining one (including those which merely touch at the corners). The "calf" can also pass, if he wishes to. The game continues as long as the "calf" can move to a complete field, that is, one which does not open out of the large square at any point.

When the field which contains the "calf" is open and all the adjoining fields are also open, he is considered to be chased from the corn. Then the number of the removed toothpicks are counted and credited as points to the player who represents the calf, the players reverse positions and the game is resumed. Any number of innings can be played in this manner and the player who has scored the highest number of points is declared the winner.

JANUARY LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of January was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for January

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The Clue Of The Extra Hat

We were shown into the elaborate reception-room of the Beaufort house, where we found the gendarmerie already in possession. There were four of us: M. Panette, Ivan, a plain-clothes agent de police, and myself. In short, the police. It was an odd circumstance. I had expected to be received in the hall and talked to while made to stand. Here we sat in luxurious fantenils and gazed on exquisite tapestries and rare prints. I remember I remarked it to Ivan who sat taking it all in with hungry eyes. He is a peasant after all, I thought.

Then I turned to the Comte who was standing before us, the same nervous frail creature we had spoken to earlier in the evening. He regarded us two quizzically but refrained from any remark, which also I remembered. He had met us on the doorstep, said he was awaiting our arrival with anxiety, and all that, and had brought us in here.

"Pray be seated, M. le Comte," said M. Panette sourely.

He sat down at once then and fidgeted. I noticed his eyes were red. Perhaps he had been crying. It was quite in keeping with his effeminate character. My thoughts were interrupted by M. Panette's rough voice. "Will you kindly give us the facts, please," he said, and waited with pencil poised.

"Well, I—I am not usually at home in the evenings, Messieurs. I have many friends. But this evening—I have the headache. I sit in my chamber and read."

Panette wrote vigorously and looked up.

"What were you reading?" I asked.

"A—a story of Maupassant 'Un penn fils'."

"At what time did you enter your chamber?" inquired Panette.

"At half-past four."

"And at what time did you leave?"

"I heard a cry—I ran out of my room. I run down the stairs, I run up again. I hear more cries. I am frantic. I cry out myself. Then I rush into Mme. la Comtesse's chamber. And I find her—dead. It was terrible."

He buried his face in his hands and his shoulders heaved. After a while he continued his narrative: how the servants had rushed in, how they had 'phoned for the gendarmerie and he to the Surete. How the gendarmes had discovered the broken window and the thin silk rope ladder still hanging from the ledge. And another piece of silk; the instrument, evidently, with which the murder had been committed. We finally went up and examined the body. The doctor, who gave his opinion, was sent for again, and gave his opinion a second time. Death was undoubtedly due to strangulation. M. Panette remarked that five o'clock was an unusual hour for a burglar to be on the prowl and that this was suggestive of assistance from some member of the household. The servants in defence suggested that he had carefully learnt the habits of the family and had timed his visit when he expected both to be out and the servants downstairs engaged in the preparation of dinner. Besides, at the rear of the house was a lovely prospect and strangers would pass unnoticed. M. Panette listened patiently but also gave instructions to the detective who accompanied him to examine carefully the records of each servant.

Again, in the reception-room, the servants were assembled and questioned in turn. A footman running out of the pantry on hearing screams had seen M. la Comte emerging from his chamber and corroborated the statement of his frantic manoeuvres,

(Continued from page 25)

thereby giving him an alibi. The burglar, evidently, must be the person to be accused of the murder. The black pearl had been in a private cabinet in safe custody at the bank, but the Comtesse had brought it out and kept it in her own room as she had planned a party for the morrow and intended to display it to her guests. The burglar must have come upon it by chance for he had stolen other articles of value as well. We were shown the broken cabinet and other empty cases. The servants also confirmed that the murder and burglary had taken place about five o'clock. I could see Mitkoff staring at me provocatively, but I ignored him with such contempt that he soon perceived my intention. Then, with M. Panette's permission, I proceeded to put a few special questions of my own to the servants.

"When was Madame last seen to go into her chamber?"

"At half-past three." A maid volunteered information.

"Was any one seen to enter after this?"

"No. But at half-past four Madame rang for her chamber-maid."

"Ah!" exclaimed M. Panette with increasing warmth, "the chamber-maid, where is she?"

The servants glanced around puzzled and whispered among themselves.

"Come on. Speak up!" said Panette impatiently.

At length, the maid said she had seen the chamber-maid leave Madame's chamber at a quarter to five.

"What time were the screams heard?" demanded a gendarme.

Panette scowled at him for taking the words out of his mouth.

"At about five, Messieurs," came the reply in chorus.

"But was she observed to enter the room again?"

"No."

"Where is she now?"

"We cannot say. To-day is her evening off. After dressing Madame went for the evening drive on the boulevards, she is free on Fridays."

"Was she seen to leave the house?"

"No."

"Go up, one of you," said Panette. "You"—he indicated the footman—"See if her uniform is in her room and if her coat and hat are gone."

"Very well, Monsieur."

In a few minutes he returned, however, with the news that the uniform lay on the bed and that a coat was missing. But one hat hung on a peg and the other lay on the bed.

"It is nothing," grunted Panette, "she may have gone out bare-headed. It is a summer evening. We will question her to-morrow."

Then after a few instructions to the gendarmes and a word with the Comte, we left.

The funeral was to take place the next evening. The following morning myself and an inordinately curious Ivan, waited upon M. Panette, who was distinctly annoyed at our appearance.

"Have you any theories?" I asked.

"It is possible," he replied grudgingly.

"Was the burglar seen in the vicinity? Have you questioned the neighbours?"

"Monsieur," said M. Panette coldly, "I am conducting this enquiry, not your good self. At the request of M. le Prefet you are permitted to observe the proceedings, not inquire the reason for them, or offer suggestions upon them." I boomed acknowledgment.

"It is true," I answered, "that I am in awkward position. But I am always searching for material for my stories. You do not mind if I discover how the police work, what they think fit to perceive, what to ignore?"

"Very well, Monsieur?"

"Have you," I proceeded, entirely unabashed, "have you seen the chamber-maid?"

"St. Christopher, no!" he ejaculated.

"Let us be gone then," I said, "perhaps, she can tell us something useful."

In a few minutes we were clambering the steps to the Beaufort Mansion. A footman showed us into a small room near the hall, which seemed to have been used by the servants as their private preserve.

"Will you send for the chamber maid, please?" said M. Panette. "There is no need to trouble M. le Comte."

"Certainly, Monsieur. And M. le Comte, he has gone out for a drive."

He feels the house too close after—after what has occurred."

"It is of no consequence," said Panette, "the chamber-maid please."

"One moment," I said, as the man turned to go, "at what time did he go out?"

"At half-past nine."

"Was he seen to go?"

"No, I cannot say. He told me he was about to go, monsieur. He was dressed for a walk. He had his hat in his hand, and his gloves."

"Very well," I answered, "you may go and call the chamber-maid now."

He had scarcely left us when Panette turned on me. "Monsieur," he said angrily, "what is the purpose of these questions? Surely you do not suspect M. le Comte of the crime?"

"You never can tell," I said vaguely, and winked at Mitkoff. The policeman grunted and scowled. Mitkoff offered him a cigar, which he almost snatched. Presently the footman reappeared, accompanied by a slim girl with auburn hair and plain, but not ugly features. She curtsied and blushed.

"Sit down," said Panette and commenced to write.

"What is your name?"

"Yvonne Joubert."

"How long have you been in this employment?"

"Six years, monsieur."

"Yesterday was your evening off?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"Where did you go?"

"To a cinema."

"Which cinema?"

"Le Jardin d'Amour."

"What play were they showing?"

"L'Autre Chose."

"Very well. when did you reach home?"

"At half-past nine."

"Have you a lover?" The girl blushed prettily.

"No, monsieur," she replied with downcast eyes.

"Did you know that your mistress was murdered?"

"Yes, monsieur." Her voice was like a whisper.

"You know? How?"

"The news was flashed on the screen."

"Oh, I see. And when you came back you obtained details from the other servants?"

"Yes." Panette looked up at the footman.

"Did anyone see her return?"

"Yes, monsieur. The chef du cuisine."

"Very well." Then turning again to the maid:

"When did you leave your mistress?"

"At twenty to five."

"What was she doing?"

"Lying on the bed and looking at her face in the mirror."

"When did you leave the house?"

"Ten minutes later."

Panette was about to dismiss her, when I interposed.

"One moment, please," said I. "When you went to the cinema, did you wear a hat?"

She hesitated a moment, then answered. "No, monsieur," she said. "I have but one hat and I do not like to wear it often."

"You may go now," said Panette, and after scratching in his notebook, folded it and returned it to his pocket.

"May I crave the gift of another of your excellent cigars," he said, and beamed on Mitkoff. When we rose to go he mumbled something about looking for the burglar, as the servants seemed to be above suspicion. On the pavement I darted back, pretending I had left something inadvertently behind. I spoke to the footman in the angle of the door.

"When will M. le Comte return home to-day?"

"I cannot say," he shrugged. He has many friends." It was plain that the footman believed the Comtesse's death would not disturb her husband much.

"Will you telephone me on his return?" and I pressed some money into his hands. Then I hurried out again, and joined my companions. We left M. Panette at the Surete and returned to the Rue de Monton.

It was now eleven. At half past two the footman called me on the telephone and informed me that M. le Comte had just returned.

"Was he seen to enter?" I asked.

"Why, yes, monsieur. I opened the door for him myself."

"Thank you, Henri. By the way, at what hour is the funeral?"

"At four, Monsieur."

"Merci." I rang off.

At five minutes to four I 'phoned to the garage for my car. At seven minutes past the hour we walked down the steps and entered it. Ivan said nothing as we turned into the Rue de Nancy, but he looked at me queerly. We stopped outside No. 27 and I rang the bell. Waiting till it was answered, I glanced at my watch. It was twenty minutes past. The same footman appeared and seemed surprised to see us.

"You recognise us, I suppose," I said blandly. "We are from the Surete."

"Yes, messieurs. Enter, if you please."

When he had closed the door he turned to us. "What is it you wish?" he asked cheerfully.

"M. le Comte, we wished to see him, but we are late. He has gone to the funeral, I suppose?"

"But yes, monsieur."

"Then will you kindly lead us to the room of the chamber-maid."

"Oui, monsieur."

We clambered three flights of stairs and entered a neat, tidy room. The bed was made and the blinds of the window drawn, but there were no signs of any personal possessions in the room. The footman seemed to divine the reason for my perplexity, for he said: "The chamber-maid, she has gone. Her services, they have been terminated by M. le Comte."

"Naturally," I murmured naturally. "And do you, perhaps, know, where she has gone?"

"I?—I cannot tell. She was an orphan. I heard she came from

(Continued on page 36)

Verdict On New Deal

U. S. Court Decision Raises Fundamental Issues Of Constitution

Harold J. Laski writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

The decision of the Supreme Court in the recent Agricultural Processing Tax case may well be regarded, a generation from now, as its most momentous decision since the Dred Scott case which, eighty years ago, precipitated the American Civil War. It is not merely that, by a suprisingly narrow construction of the Constitution, it has destroyed the most popular and the most successful part of the Roosevelt experiment. It is not merely, either, that, following upon the "New Deal's" overthrow in the Schechter case last June, the decision has now laid its foundations in ruins. It has ever more important than these things, first that its virtually withholds from the President and Congress the right, in the twentieth century, to intervene in the regulation of commerce and agriculture; and, secondly, that it does so by a technique of constitutional interpretation which, behind the facade of law, makes "reasonableness" in legislation a mater settled not by the views of the President and the elected Legislature but by the private social philosophy of a majority of the Supreme Court.

DUTIES NO ONE IS TO PERFORM

The decision is a staggering one less because of the particular legislation it destroys than because, as Mr. Justice Stone pointed out in his remarkable dissenting opinion, of the grounds upon which that legislation is destroyed. The Schecater case laid it down that there should be no Federal regulation of industrial conditions; this was held to be an invasion of the sovereignty of the States. The new decision adds thereto the fiat that the taxing power of Congress shall not be used to promote the general welfare of the American people in any instance where the subject-matter involved is vested in the States by the Constitution. Everyone knows that the States were powerless to deal effectively with the issues raised by the collapse of farm prices; the Supreme Court's answer is that if the States cannot deal with it no one else can. Some fifty million farmers and their defendents are to suffer because the founders of the American Constitution could not forsee the kind of world in which we are now living.

And it is impossible, given the canons of construction accepted by the Court, to set limits to the implications of the decision. In principle, at least, it seems to strike into impotence all Federal aid to education, to the unemployed, to vocational rehabilitation. It seems to attack the immense effort of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the Tennessee Valley experiment, the attempt to control the public utilities and the marketing of securities. Though it is a common-place that none of these things can, under modern conditions, be undertaken adequately by the States, the Supreme Court says that rather than that they shall be undertaken by the Federal Government they shall not be undertaken at all. It is not going beyond the mark to say that, short of constitutional amendment, the Supreme Court has announced that the Constitution denies to the only authority which can effectively regulate the right to regulate effectively.

"UNREASONABLE"

On what grounds? On the ground, above all, that, under the division of powers of 1787, the authority taken by Congress is an "unreasonable" invasion of functions confided to the States. That word must be read in the context of anothehr recent decision that a Federal statute ordering railroad companies to set up retiring pension schemes for their employees was an "unreasonable" violation of liberty of contract; was, therefore, a denial of due process of law. The Court's conception of 'unreasonableness" in a word, is built upon a social philosophy which Congress does not accept, which does not even commend itself to a significant minority (Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone J. J.) of its own members. It is a quarter of a century since Mr. Justice Holmes, the most distinguished member of the Court since Marshall, reminded his brethern, over a similar issue, that "the Fourteenth Amendment does not enact, Mr. Herbert Spencer's 'Social Statics'." It is well over a century since Marshall himself urged the Court to realise that "it is a Constitution we are expounding." The success of the doctrine of judicial review depends wholly upon the willingness of the judges not to insist upon the substitution of their private view of what is wise social legislation for the view taken by the Federal or State Legislatures, granted only that there is no obvious violation of the plain letter of the Constitution. It depends also, upon the willingness of the judges so to form its spirit as continuously to adapt its working to the needs of new times. The decisions of the Court upon the Roosevelt experiment show decisively, that it is willing to do neither of these things. It stands by a conception of property rights (as in the railroad pension case) which was not only obsolete forty years ago in this country but which the habits of the Court from 1916 to 1933 had led one to hope was obsolete in the United States also. It stands by a conception of the devision of functions between State and Federal Government which leaves to the former obligations it cannot, in the nature of things, undertake while it deprives the latter of the right to afford the American people the aid expected from it. Its conception of property confers right without the duty of fulfilling the modern conception of the duty inherent in right; its conception of Federalism strikes into impotence the elementary powers required by any Government in a modern society.

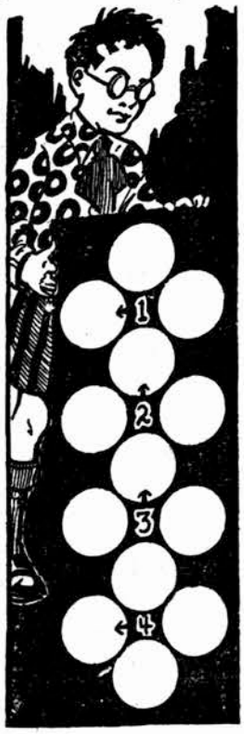
ENGLISH ANALOGY

The English student of the American situation can best, perhaps, appreciate the meaning of the Supreme Court's attitude if one says that, broadly speaking, it would have meant that the House of Lords would have declared unconstitutional pretty well the whole body of our social legislation since 1906 on the ground that they were matters which either fell to be dealt with by the local authorities or were so detrimental to the rights of property as to be beyond the powers of any Government. An Englishman would say that such an attitude is a plain violation of common sense. Yet it is, in effect, the stand the Supreme Court has taken.

Over twenty years ago, in the Home Rule debates, Mr. Asquith (as he then was) was pressed to accept a Unionist amendment which sought to give to the judicial committee of the Privy Council powers over Irish legislation similar to those enjoyed by the American Supreme Court over the legislation of Congress and the State Legislatures. He bluntly refused on the ground that this would entrust a judicial body with a political discretion it could not hope to exercise without involving itself in passionate controversy certain to impair the respect in which a judiciary should be held; and he pointed to American experience as the justification of his refusal. Few observers will watch the present developments in the United States without a profound conviction that Mr Asquith was right.

The issues the Supreme Court has raised will not be settled in a day or a year. What has now come into view is the need for the ample revision of the foundations of the Constitution. It will not be easy to secure this revision. Behind the attitude of the Supreme Court are ranged State authorities traditionally jealous of their historic rights, business men who look with anger and dismay at the development of liberal legislation, an amending process as difficult as any in the Constitutions of modern States. And behind these issues as formal problems of law there is deeper conflict. It is the question of the objectives to which the American Commonwealth should be devoted. A political democracy seeks, as the President has insisted, to use its power for the promotion of the interests of the common man. There stands in the way of that purpose a body of vested interests which live by an obsolete social philosophy in which the rights of property are placed before the claims of the common welfare. It is that obsolete social philosophy the Supreme Court seems determined to protect. In doing so it brings into view those fundamental questions of the State the discussion of which, as Burke said, always takes a nation much farther than it is consciously willing to go. There will be grave and dramatic developments in the United States of the next decade.

Magic Spelling in Circles



EACH of the four groups of circles which surround a number is to contain a word suggested by the four following definitions:

1. A village in Allegany County, New York and in Fulton County, Illinois.
2. The smallest portion into which matter can be divided.
3. To comply with or carry into effect.
4. Something said or done to excite mirth or amusement.

Start with the circle to which each arrow points and proceeding clockwise, place a letter in each of the four circles forming a group to spell the suggested word.

When the four groups of 12 circles are filled with the correct letters then the three diagonal shaded rows of circles will contain the letters that spell the words indicated by these three definitions:

1. A familiar domesticated animal having the power to see in the dark.
2. A cap worn by women, having broad bands to be tied under the chin.
3. A reply of affirmation or consent.

Tongue-Twisters

HOW many times can you rapidly repeat the following tongue-twisting sentences without making a mistake?

1. Graceful giraffes gleefully graze on growing grass, gleaming green.
2. Flesh of fifteen fresh fried flying fish formed fine fare for forty-five families.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

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Suggestions Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
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The articles, persons or animals as shown in the series of pictures marked A. B. C. on this page are useful in various ways and the purposes for which they may be meant are suggested by illustrations in the series numbered 1, 2, 3 on the opposite page.

You have to find out the use or the purpose for which each of the illustrations A. B. C. is meant. For instance illustration "L" shows an ink stand. Ink is useful for the purpose of writing. This is SUGGESTED by the pen in illustration No. 4. You have, therefore, to enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit the entries before 12th February 1936 observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House" 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

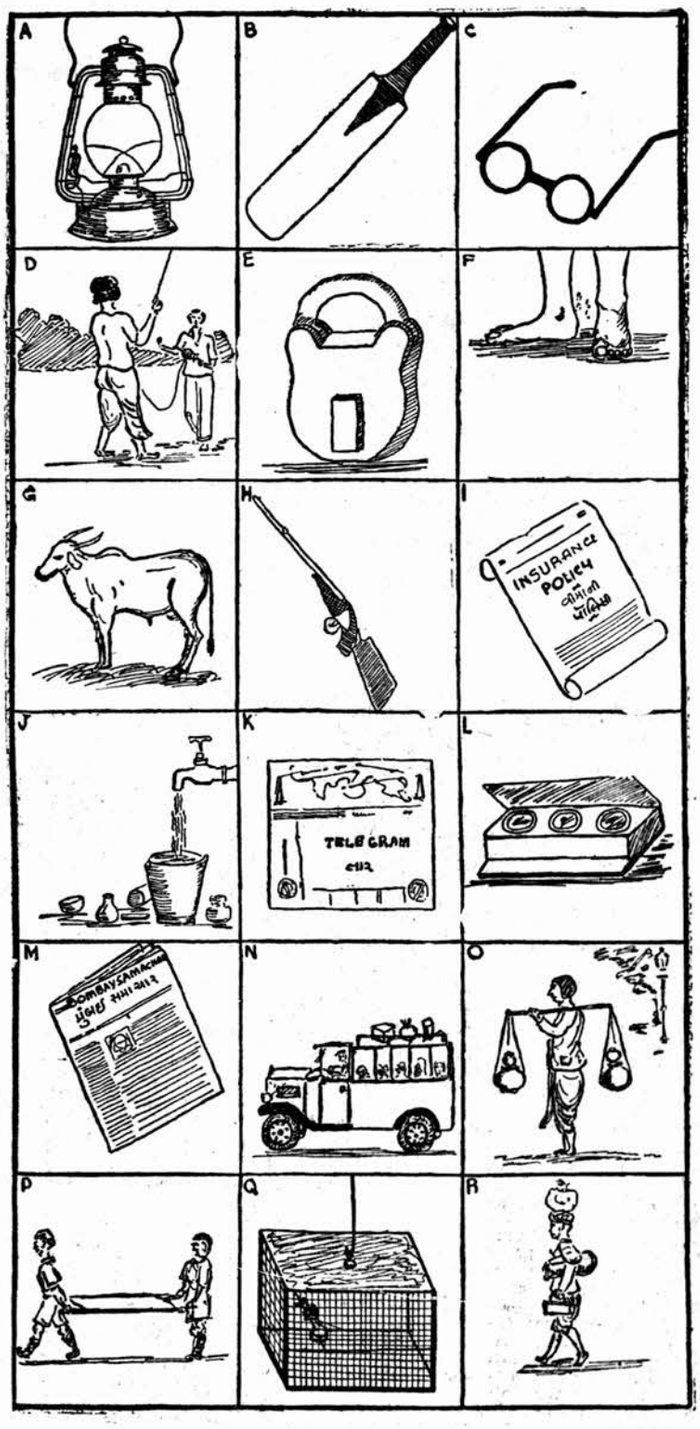
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 12th February 1936 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the

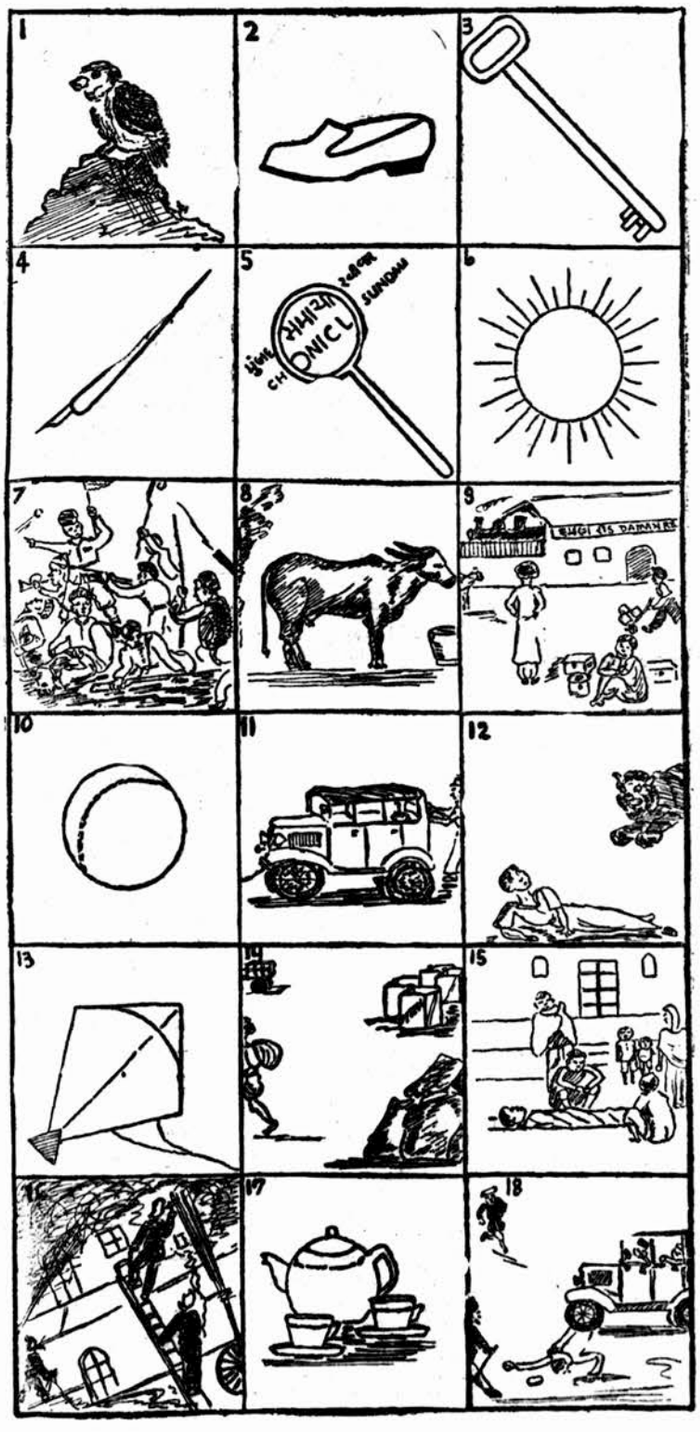


CLOSING DATE 12, FEBRUARY 1936.

Rs. 3,000

Suggestions Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500



(Continued from opposite page)

winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the 'Bombay Chronicle' Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the 'Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 23rd February, 1936.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I wonder just how many times your parents have said to you: "That light you are reading by will ruin your eyes, dear. You had better come over here where it is lighter".

Perhaps the light was not bright enough for you, and you may have thought that the grown-ups were making a fuss about nothing, but the light probably seemed allright to you, only because you were interested in what you were reading. There is no doubt that it really would have been much wise to have listened to those who were only thinking of your own welfare, for reading in bad light is very harmful to the eyes.

If you keep on time after time straining your eyes (this is one of those bad habits you can easily fall into) you may not notice the ill effects while you are still young but wait until years to come, when you will most probably suffer for your neglect, and you will wish you had taken better care of your eyes.

So read in a good light or don't use your eyes at all. You'll be glad you did, later on! And please! If you go on a journey, to school or are ever tempted to read in an omnibus or train, don't —for, reading in a jogging vehicle is considered by every one very bad.

* * * *

THE DANCING PEGS

I wonder if you've ever seen
The dancers in the washing-green—
Little creatures stiff and brown
Jigging, gently up and down
In a dance that never stops,
Over all the bowing props;
Where the linen white and fine
Flutters in an airy line.

Up and down, and to and fro,
With the swinging rope they go
Linked together in a chain
Crossing here and back again—
Oddities like little elves,
Dancing to amuse themselves.
While I watch the ways they weave,

I can scarcely yet believe
That those heads so nodding-gay,
And those bodies, all a-sway,
And those funny crooked legs,
Are our wooden washing-pegs!

—ELIZABETH FLEMING.

* * * *

"UNITED WE STAND"

There had been a quarrel in the usually happy Benson family—yes, a real quarrel, with tears, heartache, and painful silences. And all because of little six-year-old Elsie Benson and a pair of rubbers!

"Mother, may I go out without my rubbers? It's all dry now." The child's rosy little face looked up into her mother's.

"No, Elsie, the grass is still wet, and you have a slight cold!"

"Please, Mother, let me. I can't skip with rubbers on."

"No, Elsie. Don't ask again!"

...in a Happy Mood.

Elsie was a determined little girl. She had inherited this desirable quality together with many other good traits from her parents. She could use her head, too, and she very much wanted to go out free of rubbers.

Mother had said "No," but there was still Daddy. He sometimes said "Yes" when Mother said "No." Happy thought!

Daddy was busy in his study when Elsie pushed the door open.

"Daddy, Daddy, I don't need rubbers to go out to-day, do I?"

The man gazed out at the sunlight upon white cement paths. "No, Elsie, you don't need rubbers to-day. Of course not!" And he went on with his work. Elsie ran out to enjoy the freedom of rubberless feet.

"Elsie! Where are your rubbers?" gasped the mother an hour or so later when she noticed her little daughter's damp slippers as she played on the grass, still wet from recent rain.

"I didn't wear them, Daddy said I needn't."

Now, Mrs. Benson was in no mood to be lenient. She'd broken a favourite glass dish that morning. The cat had been caught on the table licking cream from the pitcher. It was dinnertime, and the mother was tired to exhaustion.

"But I said you had to wear them!"

"But Daddy said I needn't! I don't have to do what you say when Daddy says something different!"

Mrs. Benson caught up the small daughter, hurried her into the house and sat her in a chair. Loud wails ensued.

The commotion brought Daddy in. He, too, was feeling the strain of the morning's work. "What's all this? Certainly. I said she could go without rubbers!"

"Oh—oh—!" sobbed Mrs. Benson, and fled from the room. That's how the quarrel came about!

But being sensible people, the Bensons faced the matter, talked things over—when Elsie was in bed—just as they would have discussed raising a mortgage, taking out insurance or buying new furniture. And they agreed to stand by each other always before the child—any discussions to be carried on away from her.

The next event was a real test for the mother. She had been out, and returned to find the kitchen she had left spotless in a dreadful mess. Burnt sugar was on the electric stove, and there was a stickiness on the floor which clung to the soles of her shoes as she walked about. Young Elsie, a large apron tied around her neck and trailing around her feet, was making candy!

"Elsie!" gasped the mother. Then she remembered.

"Daddy said I could!" The little face expressed fear.

"Well, if Daddy said so, of course it's all right. But you must clean up the mess you've made, dear, and wash all the pots you've used."

"I don't have to. Daddy didn't say so!"

"You ask him."

The little one ran into the study and the mother heard clearly, "Of course you must clean up when Mother tells you to!"

Elsie returned, crestfallen but thoughtful, and did her best to "clean up."

—LAURA GRAY.

* * * *

THANK GOD FOR EVERYTHING.

There are many in this world, that have happiness, prosperity and peace throughout their life; but they are never thankful to God for giving them such a life. When there is a reverse in their happiness, only a little, a speck, they blame God and speak some nonsense, which they must not do, but think why that happened. If they had been thankful, the whole life would have passed happily without such a speck.

Now, let us take the other side, on the stage of which there acts a man who is always happy throughout his life. But it is a true saying that "pains are followed by gains" and so this man, if he gets a little happiness by the grace of God, he is ever thankful to God, and he prays and worships Him, since he knows why that happened. He had taken great pains in his life and it is no miracle that he should get happiness after them.

(Sent by Bro: Hassan Khan Abdulla Khan).

* * * *

ASK YOUR FRIENDS.

Q. When is a farmer cruel?

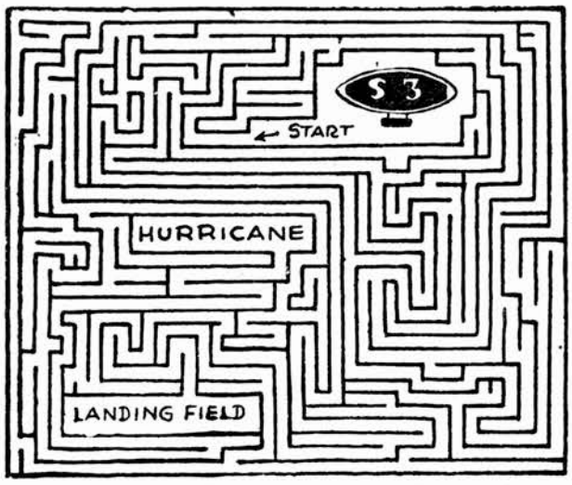
A. When he threshes the corn.

Q. Both a bird that flies at sea, and what people do at tea?

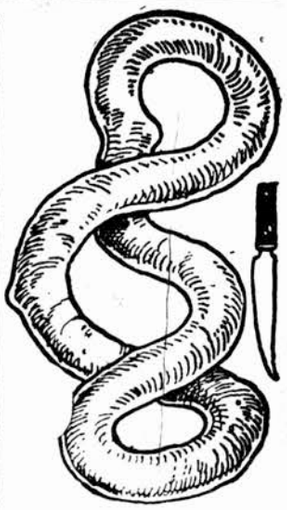
A. Swallow.

Q. What is it that goes with a train, stops with a train is no use to a train and yet a train cannot go ten yards without it?

A. Noise.



Can you lead the blimp to the landing-field without running into the hurricane? Trace between the lines.



Can you, with one straight cut, divide this doughnut into seven pieces? It looks impossible, but it can be done.

Q. Which is the longest letter in the alphabet?

A. Letter O, because it has no end.

Q. What runs for miles yet does not move an inch?

A. A road.

Q. What is a difference between a balloon and a board?

A. One floats on the air, the other on the water.

Q. Wha tis the difference between an aeroplane and a tree?

A. One leaves its shed and the other sheds its leaves.

Q. What kind of dress always keeps clothes clean?

A. A laundress.

—(Sent by Bro: V. C. Bhagat, Poona).

* * * *

THE FOOLISH CROW.

Every one of us knows that crows are very active but sometimes they act like fools, as it appears in this story.

There was a crow in a jungle. He was very proud and thought "I am very active and wise." One day he brought a piece of bread from a house; and sat down on a tree to eat. But he saw that there were some boys under the tree, who were playing with a ball. The crow thought that they were hitting him, so he flew from there and went far in a jungle and began to eat that piece of bread.

A jackal came towards him and seeing the bread, she wanted to eat it; so after some thinking, she called aloud: "My dear brother, I

have seen you after a long time. I used to think about you. I think you are the most beautiful bird among all. But many days have passed away since I last heard your song. I cannot express how much I have been longing for it. If you want to please your sister, sing a song."

The crow was full of pride and without thinking further, he began to cry "Caw, caw." As soon as he did, the piece of bread fell down on the ground and the jackal took it and ran away.

Dear Sisters and Brothers! We must remember that the people who like to be flattered, always get into trouble.

(Sent by Sis: Razia Khatun, Amraoti).

(Note:—The above story has been published only to encourage the child-writer to send us better stuff next time.—Dada).

* * * *

HOW TO PREPARE ESSENCE CAMPHOR

Everybody knows that essence camphor is a medicine likely to be kept in each and every home. Here is the way to prepare it.

Take 24 oz. of rectified spirit, 4 oz. of camphor and 4 oz. of oil mentha.

First make small pieces or powder of camphor, then have two bottles and fill 12 oz. of spirit in one and 12 oz. in another. Then mix 2 oz. of camphor in each, and shake them in order to get the camphor dissolved completely in spirit. After this mix 2 oz. of oil mentha in both the bottles. Finely pour the liquid in one bottle, and this is the required essence.

It can be used in plague, dysentery, vomitting, etc. It is also used in tooth-ache; in this ache one should put a piece of cotton wet with essence camphor and he shall get rid of it.

This essence is used in many other diseases also One may use it no doubt, but it should be remembered that after taking this no water should be taken for half an hour.

—(Sent by Bro. Dahyalal D. Brahmbhatt, Visnagri.)

* * * *

A PICE TRICK

A good trick can be performed with three cups and a piece, provided the table upon which the trick is worked has a table-cloth with a pattern on it.

Tell your audience that while you are out of the room, you want one of them to place a pice under one of the cups, and when you come in you will tell them under which cup the coin is placed.

You leave the room as arranged and when you come in you examine the cups for a moment and then pick out the cup.

The solution is very simple, although the trick never fails to catch your audience. All you have to do is to note the exact position of the cups as regards the pattern on the cloth. Whoever places the coin is sure to move the cup a fraction from its original position, giving a clear clue to the one moved.

—(Sent by Bro. Gian.)

* * * *

WORD MAKING

This is a jolly game to play when you have friends to tea. The players sit round, and each has a paper and pencil. One of them starts by calling out a letter, which all write upon their papers.

The next player then calls a letter, which is written down, and so on, till all have called.

Let us suppose that the letters are: A, J, T P, T, T, T, E. A given time is now allowed in which the players must make a sentence each word of which begins with letters given, in order as they were written down.

Here is an example sentence to fit the letters given: Ask Jane to pass the toast to Ella.

—(Sent by Bro. Jacob.)

* * * *

A POOR MAN'S WATCH

Fatu and Balu were waiting on a station platform for a train to take them to a football match. Balu was becoming afraid they would be late. "What's the time, Fatu?" he asked.

"Five past two", said the other, taking out his watch.

Balu turned to look at the enormous clock at the entrance to the station.

"That says twenty past", he said. "Your watch is fifteen minutes slow, Fatu'.

Fatu sniffed.

"Oh well!" he said, "you can't expect my watch to beat a clock owned by a rich railway company!"

—(Sent by Sis. Padmini.)

* * * *

THE CHILDREN'S OWN

Have you or have you not yet joined the All-India Children's Association? Why not send for a form to-day! While writing for it, please mention your age and full address, and enclose nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

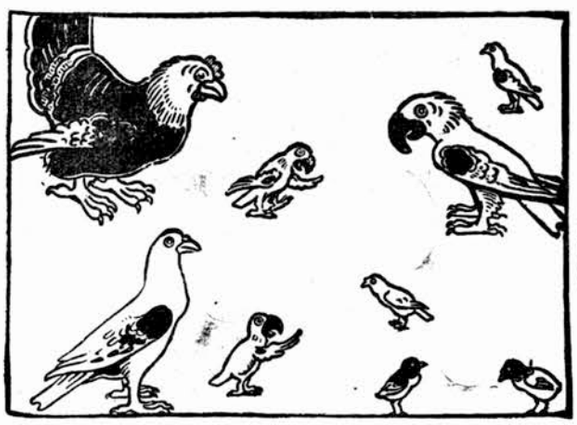
And have you ever cared to see "Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper. We are sure you will like it once you see it. Then, send for a specimen copy enclosing one and a half anna stamps, before all copies are sold out!

Address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",

Khar,—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes From Your Loving, Dada



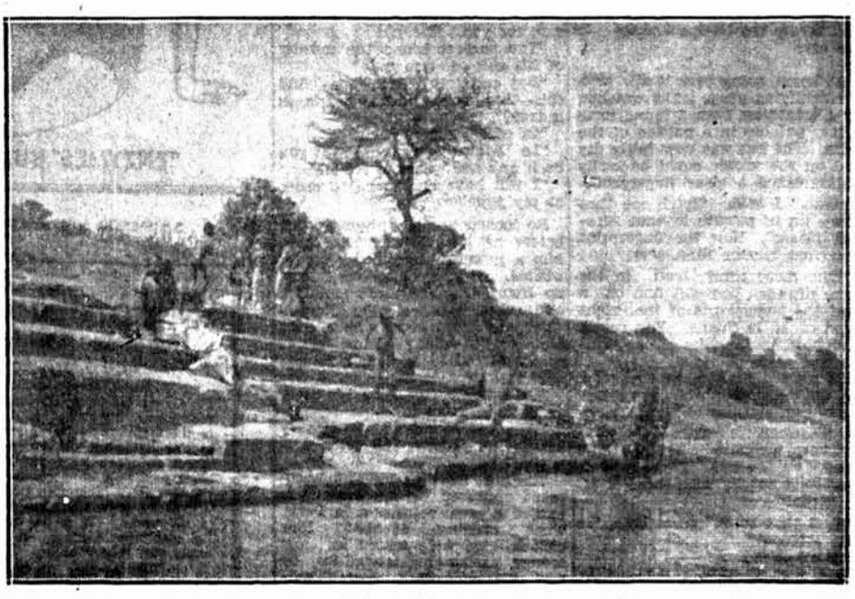
These three large birds have lost their young ones. Can you draw a separate line from each little bird to its respective mother without crossing or touching a line or touching anything else in the picture including the border? Draw the lines lightly so they can be easily erased.

Bonnie Baby with a beautiful smile on his happy lips!

An angler went to Heaven and told a fishing yarn. He noticed one man laughing heartily, and obviously incredulously.

"Who's that fellow?" he demanded, angrily.

"Just Jonah! Just Jonah!" was the reply.



River Bath proves pleasant—especially to children—and to the poor ones more so.

The Clue Of The Extra Hat

(Continued from page 30)

Marseilles. Perhaps she has returned there."

I pondered for a moment, then I said: "Henri, was it not you that we sent last evening to this chamber to see if the coat and hat of this maid were here?"

"You are right, monsieur."

"You said there were two hats."

"Yes."

"Can you remember in what positions they were?"

"Why, yes. One hung on that peg you see there, and the other, it had a very broad brim, lay on the bed at the feet."

"It had a broad brim," I mused. "Did you notice if the bed-clothes on the bed were disarranged?".

"Yes, and there were two extra blankets on the bed, tumbled about."

I bent down and examined the counterpane. It was stiff and clean.

"Did you see this here last evening?"

"Perhaps. The blankets covered most of it."

"But then it would be rumpled. This has been ironed but recently".

"It is true, Monsieur,. Perhaps she changed it. Why, I cannot say".

I went to the window and drew the blind up. Outside, rippling and dark in the evening shade, was a broad canal. I thanked the footman and we passed out of the house. On the steps I looked about me. Then I got into the car where Ivan had already installed himself, and drove away slowly. After circuitous turnings and much questioning we came out at the back of the Rue de Nancy, to the street immediately abutting on the canal. We got down and I glanced upwards at the rear of the Beaufoot Mansion, then, judging the distance with my eye, I led Ivan across a little bridge to the other side. We were now directly beneath the chambermaid's window. I looked about me. All was quiet and still. The gloom was deepening. I took off my coat. "What are you going to do?" asked Ivan, as he saw me further roll up the sleeve of my right arm. I grinned and dived my hand into the murky waters of the canal. After groping about a bit, I encountered something stiff and yet soft. It seemed, however, to be of great weight. When I brought it to the surface even Ivan could see that it was a battered lady's hat with a very broad brim. The whole thing was wrapped about with twine and tied to a brick. I unwound the string to a certain extent and peered into the crown of the hat. It had a large brown stain. The end of the brick in contact with it was similarly discoloured. I gave it all to Ivan and we walked back solemnly to the car.

At home, going over it all with a magnifying glass, while watched by a breathless Ivan, I found some greasy patches in a portion of the brim. The hat was now fairly dry and on the grease could be easily distinguished a clear fingerprint.

"Ivan," I said, "fetch me that green tin of powder in that drawer, please". Now the fingerprint stood out clearer than ever.

"One more thing, Ivan. In the same drawer you will find on a card the fingerprints of the right hand of M. le Comte. You recall, I suppose, under what circumstances they were obtained".

He nodded hastily and dived for the drawer. After what must hae seemed an eternity to Ivan. I looked up.

"These are also of the right hand, on the hat, I mean. And they tally exactly with those of M. le Comte!"

"And that stain," cried Ivan, "is that —blood?"

"Y—Y—Yes".

Ivan learned back and produced one of his most excellent cigars and lit it abstractedly.

* * * *

The same evening, a few hours after the funeral, it was announced in the press that M. le Comte, "overcome by his crushing burden of grief" had proceeded to his chateau in the South.

"Fool!" said Ivan, "stop him quick! 'Phone to the Surete—!"

I snatched the receiver from his hands.

"But Monsieur" he protested, "you are mad! He will slip over the frontier. It is known that he has friends in Spain".

Suddenly the bell rang violently and I was forced to hold the receiver, already in my hand, up to my ear. The voice across the wire was so excited that I almost laughed. It belonged to the Prefet. Did I know, he screamed, that the wanted one was making his escape. Even now it was probably too late! I had to speak to him, argue with him, almost threaten him before he desisted from his intention of sending both the police force and the army after the effeminate Comte. Then I begged of him to come to my chambers.

Half-an-hour later his car stopped at my door and Josef showed him in, purple with disgust. His expression was so choleric that even Mitkoff, in much the same mood himself, was induced to laugh. After we had pacified him with wine and cigarettes and listened patiently to his usual complaint about idiocy in his department, I drew my chair forward and tapped him on the knee. It supremely irritated him to be tapped on the knee, but it also had the effect of always reclaiming his attention.

"Monsieur" I said, "to-night you will summon the assistant Editor of 'Le Matin' and request him to issue this statement to-morrow morning that an intimate friend of the Comtesse, M. Marespierre, of Rue de Mouton, Paris, has just revealed that there were really two black pearls, one original and the other a fake. The similarity between them was so marked that it was difficult even for an expert to sort the genuine. That the burglar who murdered la Comtesse decamped with one of these pearls is well-known but the situation is rather humorous in this respect that even Monsieur le Comte cannot tell which one is left!

"And of what use will this be?" he inquired laconically.

"If you had sent your gendarmes after the Comte", I replied, "he would have concealed the pearl. In this way he will return to Paris with the pearl".

"But—the pearl!" he protested. "The Comte stealing his own property? I fear your own wine is too rich for you. Ha! ha!

"You suspect him of the murder of his wife, do you not?"

"But certainly, Monsieur. And this—this about the two pearls. Is it true?".

"Of course not!"

"Le Diable! Then what will you do if any one wants to see it?"

"I will have one made to order at my jewellers".

He looked at me pityingly but before he left I extracted from him a promise to proceed as I wished. As soon as he left I rang up Henri, the Beaufort footman, and asked whether the Comte's valet was a tall man. "Mais, non, Monsieur!" cried Henri, "he is so short! But M. le Comte, he has dismissed him to-day."

"Does the Comte keep his servants long?"

"Why yes, Monsieur. He is very kind. But perhaps the valet annoyed him.".

The next morning my announcement appeared in the Press and caused a great sensation in Paris. That evening, at about four o'clock, we were seated in my lounge, exchanging trivialities by way of conversation, when I suddenly summoned my man.

"Josef", I said, when he arrived. "A visitor will ring at a quarter past four. He will come walking, I think. If you do observe anything odd about him as I think you will, do not let him perceive it. Nor must you let him see that he is expected. And if I ring for you after he has been shown in, 'do not appear' "!

"Very well, Monsieur."

"But Eduard", cried Ivan, in astonishment when he had gone, "Josef has never seen the Comte, and besides what is there odd about him?"

"Josef", I murmured, "is a very clever man".

"Cleverer than I am, you mean."

"Palpably so, Monsieur" Ivan shrugged and re-lit his cigar. A few minutes later the visitor was shown in.

"Monsieur le Comte de Beaufort," said Joself, and retired with what I fancied was the beginning of a grin.

"Monsieur le Comte", I said, "this is an unexpected pleasure. Pray be seated. What brings you to Paris again, if I may inquire? I am sure it must be some pressing business that reclaims you from the refreshing South."

"You call it business, I suppose. In fact I hardly know exactly what I am doing these days. I seem to move in a dream".

And here he adroitly raised a silken handkerchief to his face.

"We understand, of course" I murmured.

"Monsieur is fatigued after his journey," said Mitkoff, "perhaps he would care for some wine". The Comte nodded and we attended to his wants. After a while he seemed to brighten up and even to talk animatedly.

"By the way, what is this nonsense I read in the press," he remarked casually, "of there being two black pearls? The poor Comtesse never told me of the existence of a fake".

"Nevertheless, it was true" I declared. "Only yesterday afternoon I discovered the fake cleverly concealed in a book that Madame la Comtesse lent me, perhaps inadvertantly, several weeks ago."

"Let me see it!" he cried excitedly. I rang for Josef, who, true to his instructions, would not appear. Then I turned to Mitkoff.

"Ivan", I said, "will you fetch Josef, please".

Presently Josef came in alone with a book in his hand. The

(Continued on page 37)

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The Clue Of The Extra Hat

(Continued from page 36)

Comte snatched it from him and greedily opened the cover. I signalled to Josef to retire. On the fly-leaf was imprinted the arms of the Beaufort family, which the Comte scrutinised carefully.

"It is a book of mine, yes," he murmured, as if to himself.

Then he turned over a few pages and revealed a hollow cavity, wherein lay resplendent a beautiful black pearl.

"And this is the fake!" he said in astonishment. "It doesn't look ungenuine. Are you sure, Monsieur?"

"I will prove it", I said, and turning my back to him, walked to a bookcase and drew out a thin volume on gems and stones. During my protracted explanation, to which he paid no attention, Mitkoff suddenly walked in with a bearded fussy man, who seemed so frightened of the cold air outside that he must needs lock the door behind him.

"Good-evening, Monsieur le Comte," he said briskly. "You know me, I presume?".

"Yes, yes. You are the Prefet du Police," the latter answered, somewhat white in the face.

"Monsieur", I interrupted, turning to the Prefet, "you have certainly made a mistake. You have not the pleasure of meeting M. le Comte."

"Not—I do not understand! What can you mean?".

Walking up to the Comte I calmly removed the slim black moustache and revealed the sallow, furtive face of Mme. la Comtesse's chambermaid, Yvonne.

"CO C H O N!—MOUCHERON!—MULOT!" she hissed, and sank on the chair beside her. Suddenly alive to his duty the Prefet rushed up and retrieved the purse that bulged from her waistcoat pocket. With feverish fingers he opened it and pounced upon that scintillating black thing in the centre. Then he opened the door and admitted the two policemen who waited outside. Suddenly M. le Prefet whipped round and faced me interrogatively.

"This—this is not M. le Comte, of course," he stammered, "but—but where is he?"

"Josef," I said quietly, "shut the door, if you please. And you, gentlemen, had better sit down. One of the police will pay attention to Mlle. Yvonne Joubert". That lady spat at me in rage as she beheld the handcuffs on her wrists. When we were seated comfortably and after M. le Prefet had actually refused one of Monsieur Mitkoff's most excellent cigars in his excitement, I began,

"Mousieur," I said," at the back of the Ruede Naney is a canal."

"Yes, yes", said the Prefet. "It is called the Canal du Maillet. But—?"

"You were looking for the Comte were you not?"

"Ofcourse, ofcourse but—"

"You will find him there."

"How? what would he be doing beside the Canal, monsieur?"

"Not beside, inside. If you look carefully twenty-three or so paces from the bridge behind the Maison Beaufort, you will find his corpse."

"His corpse, monsieur?"

"Well, you had better go now and see, after leaving this damsel at the Surete. If you find what I have mentioned, please inform me on the telephone and come over yourself later to hear the full story."

"But then, who is his murderer, for I take it as nothing else?".

"The murderers of Mme. la Comtesse, of M. le Comte, and the burglar himself, all coincide in the person of Mme. Yvonne," I said gravely. I had scarcely finished when the Prefet was on his feet.

"Well," he said, "we have the murderer and we have the black pearl. Let us go and find the corpse of the unfortunate Comte. We will call for your evidence later, Monsieur," he said at the door, and the party swept out of the room.

* * * *

"To begin with," said Ivan "who rang us up that night?"

"It was the voice of M. le Comte. The first murder had already been skilfully carried out and the second was about to begin. The Comte, I think, suspected there was something odd in the circumstances connected with his wife's death. Having heard that I have some small reputation for investigating such problems, he wished to obtain my opinion. He was discovered in the act by Yvonne, and struck on the head with the brick. It was her voice that then answered me."

"Which brick?"

"The brick you found attached to the hat. His corpse was then placed with his feet under the pillow of Yvonne's bed, and head, the battered head under the bedclothes, was covered by the hat with the broad brim, one belonging to the Comtesse, by the way. And all this while the Gendarmerie stood questioning the servants downstairs! Then Yvonne, attired as M le Comte, came down to meet us. The first murder was committed at five and the second a few minutes before seven. When the footman declared that he saw M. le Comte come out of his room and dash down the stairs and scream out in frenzy, etc., his evidence was perfectly correct. The Comte was alive then. It was he that informed the Surete."

Ivan fell silent for a moment, then he looked up. "Didn't she think she would be easily discovered if she was found masquerading as the Comte?"

"You know that M. le Comte is effeminate in appearance," I replied. "You know that he and the Comtesse lived separate lives though under the same roof so that the friends of one did not know the friends of the other and there was therefore no great risk of discovery. On the other hand this chmber-maid knew by sight the friends of both, knew their mannerisms, their topics of conversation. After that it was easy. that black pearl alone would have fetched a quarter-million, but there were other things as well. At first I suspected the Comte but when I heard that he had left for the South when all his friends were in Paris, and when I learnt that he had dismissed his valet, his identity itself became suspicious."

"His valet? What has that got to do with the point?"

"A valet would be the only one to discover an impostor's identity."

"And the motive?"

"For years she had worked for them, envied them their grandeur, learnt of their misery and had despised them. Then greed, hate, ambition combined and she determined to possess herself not only of the Black Pearl but of everything else besides. But if that failed, and she were discovered, she would escape with the pearl in her possession She suspected something, I know, when we appeared the second time with M. Panette. That is why she left ostensibly for the South, and it was only my notice in the newspapers that recalled her in doubt. In any event her resemblance to the Court was so good when equipped with a black moustache and dyed hair and male attire that there was little chance of discovery. Her appearance the next morning with a wig of auburn hair was a clever stroke."

"But then," cried Ivan," what gave you the clue to her identity?"

"First, the telephone call of which the Prefet knew nothing. The Comte rang me up in his wife's name because he did not know me personally, so Josef thought it was la Comtesse. Next, the clue of the extra hat. The chamber maid was said to have had two in her room, while she herself declared that she possessed only one. You remember that the Comte was not present when this evidence of the footman was given. Finally," I proceeded, "Yvonne seemed always to be absent when the Comte was present and vice versa, till her dismissal. The dismissal itself struck me strange for the Comte would not ordinarily care how long she remained or when she went Then coming on top of everything else was the dismissal of the valet."

Ivan grunted and reaching across, took the book in his hand.

"So this is the fake," he mused," Gerrard produced it well at such short notice."

"The original," I murmured. He sat up with a start.

"The Black Pearl of the Beaufort family," I said, "is in your hands and it will be added to my choice collection of rare stones."

"But what did the Prefet take with him then?"

"The fake." I chuckled at my friend's amazement.

"When you went out to fetch the Prefet I produced the fake and leaving it with Yvonne turned my back on a trivial excuse. She, thinking I had the original, quickly exchanged hers for mine."

'And you will not send it to the Surete?"

"Of what use will it be to them? And the last of the Beaufort family is dead."

"And the fake?"

"That will remain in the Treasure Gallery of the Surete Nationale as an immortal tribute to the brilliance of Monsieur le Prefet."

(FINIS)

The Century Mark

Rockefeller, Builder Of Vast Fortune, Wants To Reach Age Of 100

Ormond Beach, Fla., Jan. 5.—John Rockefeller, who two decades ago relinquished the reins of the vast empire and fortune he built, to-day is seeking to reach the coveted century mark in life through a quiet, sequested existence that makes him the most inaccessible man in America.

He is 96 years old now, four years away from his goal, but members of his household, to whom he is "Mr. R." say he is alert and cheerful, patient and uncomplaining, and they feel certain that he will reach the age he seeks writes the United Press Staff Correspondent.

Physicians have made him give up all physical exertion. Golf, long a favourite pastime of his, has been foregone. Christmas parties and other entertainments which taxed him were halted. His neighbourliness, which led to the tradition of his souvenir dimes, was curbed. The once-familiar sight of Rockefeller, warmly bundled up in blankets, sitting in the tonneau of one of his town cars on a morning's ride is now a rare one, although he requests this privilege daily.

Doctors orders, it is said.

Complete relaxation, both mental and physical rather than any medicaments, will bring to fruition his long-cherished ambition, his physicians feel.

Rockefeller is finding asylum at the casements of his large, rambling, but unpretentious winter estate. Here he is sheltered from disturbance and strain by a staff of retainers as disciplined and loyal as that of any feudal lord.

The estate is surrounded by high wire fences that defy intruders, and each gate has its sentry box with an armed guard in it. No one is permitted to enter the grounds without the approval of the directing member of the household. But even entrance does not insure a glimpse of the retired industrial tycoon for only members of the family, servants, and a small band of closest intimates are allowed to see Rockefeller himself.

Consequently, rumours are rife that he is senile, that his life is hanging by a slender thread.

Neither is true.

Detached though he is, he retains his interest in the outside world and has the news read to him each morning. Those close to him say his comments often are as trenchant and pertinent as ever before.

He has been vitally interested in problems of the economic crisis of recent years, and when work was being done on the casements he distributed it among the greatest possible number of needy families in this section, and adjusted the hours of work for each man to his actual needs for subsistence.

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Mediterranean As Battle-Field

If War Breaks Out Between Britain And Italy

With the ascendancy of Anthony Eden in Britain's foreign affairs foreshadowing the end of the policy of conciliation and firmer measures towards Italy, there again rises the possibility of a clash between the two countries and speculation is renewed as to the form such a conflict would take.

That struggle, if it came to pass, would be of a new kind because of the difference in the weapons available to the contenders. Britain has her fleet, backed by an air force of sorts with bases along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Italy has a negligible navy, a strong air force, and many submarines, in addition to forts so placed that she could for a time cut the inland sea in two. Thus writes Russell Owen in "New York Times."

Such a contest would be unequal. Although Italy could deal some heavy blows to Great Britain, the promises obtained by Captain Eden from five smaller nations, assuring their support in the event of an attack on the British fleet, would mean the binding of Italy within a ring of steel. Concerted action by these five powers, joined to England and France, would cripple Italy economically and militarily.

BOMBERS VERSUS FLEET

If Mussolini should be rash enough to attack the British fleet, he would for a short time, at least, provide a spectacular show, but one whose outcome he could not definitely count upon. The effectiveness of airplanes against war vessels is, after many years of debate, still theoretical. Aviation enthusiasts say airplanes could sink anything except battleships, while navy men contend that planes would score a low percentage of hits against a fast-moving, dodging fleet, and would suffer many casualties from anti-aircraft guns and defending planes.

A battle between planes and sea-going vessels has never taken place, but when the size, load capacity and speed of modern bombers is taken into account there is some reason to believe that the airplane's destructive power may be greater than is generally appreciated.

Italy's air force at present is far superior to Britain's. Technically the Italians have advanced rapidly, particularly in building large fast bombers. Britain's deficiency in such planes is shown by the fact that she has found it necessary to obtain the right to build Douglas bombers and Sikorsky flying boats, both of which types of fast, load-carrying planes were developed in this country. The Italians, on the other hand, have in the Savoia-Machetti flying boats and the Caproni bombers two types of ships which can carry heavy loads for long distances at speeds of more than 150 miles an hour.

Although many of her planes, like those of all countries, are obsolescent, Britain has been building swiftly since the announcement that she would have an air force second to none that could attack her. In the next fifteen months, it is estimated, 1,000 new first-line planes, with an increased speed, will be added, giving her a total force of more than 2,000 planes.

Much less is known about the air force of Italy, but those who have attempted to learn her air strength know that she is building more rapidly than any other country, and has perhaps the most powerful new fleet of aircraft outside of Russia. In 1933, it is believed, she had only 1,011 first-line planes, which were, except in the case of bombers, inferior in speed to Britain's. But since then she has been developing large planes, predominantly large bombers like those which General Balbo flew across the Atlantic. Military experts in England believe she may have 1,000 more planes than Britain and that she will have several hundred new ones by the beginning of 1936, most of them for long-range bombing.

RELIANCE ON BOMBS.

The important possible attacking force of the Italian Air Corps consists, according to reliable authorities, of about 600 bombers of the Savoia-Machetti and Caproni types, capable of carrying bomb loads of from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds for 2,000 miles or more.

It is this swiftly moving and heavily armed air fleet on which Mussolini would depend in a struggle for mastery of the Mediterranean. That he could deal a terrific blow to the British fleet is not denied, even by those who maintain that the fleet would not be crippled and that it could retaliate with devastating effect on Italy.

Anti-aircraft fire has not been so successfully developed in the British fleet as in the American, and battleships and cruisers are not so well equipped with catapults for planes. It is doubtful if the British could check or repel an air attack on their fleet, for there is no good defense against such an attack except a swift counter-attack on the enemy's bases.

Any air attack on the British fleet would probably be accompanied by a submarine onslaught. Italy has more submarines than Great Britain, although they are smaller. Their bases extend in a semi-circle from Sardinia to Tripoli, and to the Island of Lores in the Aegean. Along this semi-circle, also, are seaplane bases for such aircraft as the Savoia-Machettis and land bases for the Capronis. And from Sicily to the northeast tip of Tunis is a deadline which would be difficult to pass when defended by submarines and airplanes acting together. The fortified island of Pantelleria lies almost in the centre of this strait.

BRITISH BASES.

The British air bases in this area are at Gibraltar, where there is an anchorage for flying boats; Malta, where there are land and sea bases; and in Egypt at Aboukir, at Ismailia on the Suez Canal, at Helwan, at Heliopolis and at Khartoum. There are air bases also near Aden, at Amman in Palestine, at Hinaidi, near Baghdad, at Mosul, at Shaibah near Basra, and a base at Basra for flying boats. There are also many emergency landing fields in Iraq and British Somaliland and sixteen Imperial Airways bases in Egypt.

Air warfare has made many changes in the British naval strategy in the Mediterranean. Malta has been abandoned as a naval base because of its vulnerability to air attack from near-by Italy. The fleet is insufficiently protected by airplanes when at sea, being limited to those on aircraft carriers; but in an engagement in the Mediterranean it would probably be near enough to some shore bases so that it could be defended by the smaller fighting ships, with very limited cruising ranges, from the land fields.

The loss of Malta as a base makes the promise of support by Greece more welcome, for it places at British disposal several good ports and one naval base at the Piraeus.

Use of the air fields of Yugoslavia would put British bombers within easy striking distance of Italian cities and air bases. The air forces of the five small supporting nations would not be of much value, for they are composed largely of small planes for home defense and are so limited in range that they could hardly be flown across the Adriatic and return. But if Italy bombed the British fleet, France and England could retaliate by air from Yugoslavia.

A Baby?

★ For some months after your child has been born, you are liable to get quickly tired and easily exhausted.

That is the time to take Wincarnis. A glassful of this delicious tonic after every meal and at bedtime will restore your strength and give you an abundance of vitality.

Wincarnis fortifies the bloodstream, and tones up the whole system. For the past fifty years, Wincarnis has been regularly prescribed by doctors and nurses of the highest standing.

Wincarnis is specially prepared for this market. Do not be misled into buying cheap substitutes, for they do not have the same strengthening and health-giving properties.

Wincarnis, of course, is just as suitable a tonic for men as it is for women. Whenever you are feeling "below par", or when your nerves are on edge, a glass of Wincarnis will quickly revitalise and soothe you.

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IT MUST DO YOU GOOD

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W 2-35

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Miss—I say—Miss—listen!! "I want nothing to do with you!"

"Be careful when you dust these pictures, Mary; they are all Old Masters."

"Good gracious! Who'd ever think you'd been married all these times, mum!"

* * * *

Hamish was counting his money.

"Noo, let me see," he muttered, "when I went oot on the spree wi' that Englishman last nicht I had one and sevenpence. Noo I hae a shilling and a sixpence." He scratched his head. "I wonder whaur the penny went."

* * * *

Two debt collectors met on the doorstep of their quarry.

"Hullo," greeted the first, "what are you chasing him for?"

"For a golfing suit made five years ago."

"You'll be lucky if you get it. My bill's for a sailor suit with brass buttons made in 1900!"

* * * *

An Englishman touring Canada was staying in a wayside hotel. One night it was very cold, and the Englishman, feeling it pretty badly, came downstairs early next morning to get warm. At the same time a trapper, who had been out looking at his traps came in at the door. Icicles were hanging from his moustache, and with a pitying expression the Englishman looked at him and exclaimed—:

"By jove, old man, what room did you sleep in?"

* * * *

The young doctor was walking in Hyde Park when he caught a beaming smile from a pretty girl sitting by herself on a bench. He did not recognize her, but sat down, and a conversation began which soon became intimate.

"Oh, you're a doctor, are you?" the charmer said at last. "And would you like to see where I had my operation?" with a provocative side glance.

The young man assented.

"Over there," she replied, pointing to the roof of St. George's Hospital, visible above the trees.

* * * *

The host showed his guest into his bedroom.

"I hope you're not nervous, old chap," he said, "but this room is supposed to be haunted."

"Haunted!" exlaimed the guest.

"What by?"

"A wraith—a spectre!"

"A w-what?"

"A wraith—a spectre."

The guest sighed with relief, and the colour returned to his cheeks.

"Oh, that's all right!" he said at last. "At first I thought you said a rate collector!"

"You must be keen on the talkies, old boy, to go twice a week."

"It's not that exactly. You see, if I don't go regularly I can't understand what my children are talking about."

* * * *

"Well, Mr. Isaacstein, I'm bound to say your race beats us hollow at trade development. I've found a Hebrew in every land except Labrador."

"Labrador? But Iceberg ain't no Scottish name, my boy!"

* * * *

A doctor presented his bill to the executor of the estate of a deceased patient.

"Do you wish to have my bill sworn to?" he asked.

"No," answered the executor, "the death of the patient is sufficient evidence of your services."

* * * *

A hostess gave a big party, for which a number of extra servants were engaged. Seeing one young man standing alone, she approached him and said: "Shall I find you a partner?"

"No, please don't trouble", he replied. "I'm afraid it might make the other walters jealous."

* * * *

An absent-minded man called upon his old friend, the family doctor. After chatting for a couple of hours, the doctor saw him to the door and, as he was shaking hands, said: "Come again soon, old chap; family all well, I suppose?"

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed his visitor; "that reminds me. My wife's in a fit."

* * * *

As the maid placed the breakfast things on the table, her employer noticed that she was looking happier than usual.

"You seem pleased about something, Jane," he said. "What is it?"

"I went to a dance last night", she told him, "and become engaged to a window-cleaner."

"I'm very pleased to hear it. What's his name?"

"I don't know," replied the girl rather haughtily. "One can't begin straight off asking personal questions like that!"

* * * *

An old couple on holiday went to a musichall. Among the "turns" was a snake-charmer, who at the conclusion of his performance, invited any person in the audience to come on to the stage and attempt the art of snake-charming.

Much to the old man's surprise, his wife got up, went on to the stage, and showed that she knew something about the business.

That night the old fellow was unusually quiet, and at last came out with: "It does seem strange, my dear, to think that, being married all these years, I should have been unaware that you could charm snakes. How was it that you never told me, Maria?"

The old woman blushed, and then said, coyly: "Why, John, you never asked me!"

* * * *

A hatchet-faced woman entered the office and inquired for the head of the firm. The junior clerk informed the great man that a lady wished to see him.

"Is she good-looking?"

"Yes, sir, very beautiful", was the reply.

"Show her up."

After the caller's departure, the head remarked to the junior: A nice judge o' beauty you are."

"Well," returned the youth, "I thought it might be your wife, sir!"

"So she is!" replied his employer.

A man home on leave from a part of Equatorial Africa generally held to be unhealthy, was recounting his experiences.

"There's nothing the matter with the country," he said. "All it requires is a better type of settler and a decent water supply."

"If you come to think of it," remarked one of his listeners, brightly, "those are the only drawbacks to Hades."

* * * *

The good-looking Italian proprietor of a fashionable and expensive West-end beauty parlour has an ensnaring habit of looking into a customer's face while, with eyes glowing so that the jaded Society woman usually thinks his remarks bespeak a helpless captivation, he jabbers away in Italian.

But those who understand the language find, more often than not that this is what he says:—

"My goodness! Nothing on earth could help a face like this! Juanita, bring me the axe!"

* * * *

An American visited the Old Bailey during a trial in which three members of an eminent family were engaged.

"Say," ventured the visitor, "who's the judge?"

"Sir William Brown."

"An' who's the guy there?" indicating counsel for the prosecution.

"That's Mr. Charles Brown."

"Any relation to the judge?"

"Yes, his son."

As counsel for the defence rose in his turn, the American inquired who he might be, and was informed that he was Mr. James Brown, another of his lordship's sons.

"Gee!" whispered the American "What's the Christian name of the guy in the dock?"

* * * *

At Manchester, the guard finding Macpherson without either ticket or money, grabbed him by the arm and put him off the train with a well-placed kick.

At the next station he found Macpherson again, and repeated the expulsion, accentuating the force of the gesture.

At the third station the guard was stounded to find Macpherson yet again. Bending low, Macpherson attempted to jump off quickly enough to escape at least part of the violence of the attack.

"How far do you think you're going to get like this?" asked the guard.

"As far as London," replied Macpherson, "if my constitution will stand it."

* * * *

Brown was calling on an old friend.

"I declare," he remarked to his friend's wife, "it quite cures me of home sickness to drop in here and see a little of your home life—er—er—not that your home life is anything but the—what I mean to say is that it makes me all the fonder of my own home—or, rather, that, on the homoeopathic principle, a hair of the dog that bit you—which isn't, of course, what I mean. But when a man is lonely he can enjoy the society of almost anybody—"

"Sir!" said the wife, icily.

"I mean," returned Brown, as he mopped the perspiration from his face, "that be it ever so humble—no, no, yours is not that—but there's no place like one's own—but, I mean—well, I really must be going! Good day!"

Warder: "Your wife wants to see you."

Prisoner: "Wasn't there a recommendation to mercy?"

The vicar was appealing to members of his congregation to supply refreshments for the church social.

"And now, please remember," he ended, "what we want are not abstract promises but concrete cakes."

* * * *

The angler was getting exasperated.

"You've been watching me for three hours," he said, in annoyed tones. "Why don't you try fishing yourself?"

"What! me?" cried the watcher. "Not likely. I ain't got the patience."

* * * *

"But, madam," the registrar's clerk explained to a film-actress applicant, "the law compels me to record all previous marriages before I issue a licence."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed her prospective husband. "And I've got a taxi waiting!"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

CROSS-NUMBER PUZZLE: The numbers are as follows:

ACROSS: (1) 3,573,573. (6) 1,234,567. (11) 987. (12) 654. (14) 321. (15) 24,681. (17) 357. (18) 92,357. (20) 1,234. (21) 432. (22) 123,456. (23) 897. (24) 5,432,123. (26) 537. (27) 5,724. (28) 5,423. (30) 234,765. (33) 145. (34) 2,173. (37) 1,365. (38) 235. (39) 4,326. (40) 7,245. (41) 312. (42) 854,159. (44) 4,329. (46) 7,943. (47) 234. (50) 2,385,683. (52) 127. (54) 325,614. (56) 457. (57) 3,216. (58) 21,452. (59) 534. (60) 12,125. (61) 341. (62) 423. (63) 235. (64) 4,325,913. (65) 2,798,354.

DOWN: (1) 3,821,832. (2) 79,637. (3) 3,684. (4) 571. (5) 363,334. (6) 147. (7) 339,232. (8) 4,223. (9) 51,345. (10) 7,676,723. (13) 5,522. (16) 429. (19) 553. (21) 4,425. (22) 1,245. (24) 5,765. (25) 1,545. (27) 57,634. (29) 32,343. (31) 312. (32) 434. (33) 132. (35) 121. (36) 765. (38) 2,198. (39) 4,543. (40) 7,623,234. (41) 3,234. (42) 8,987. (43) 9,876,574. (45) 321,219. (46) 765,432. (48) 321. (49) 45,432. (51) 5,432. (52) 12,153. (53) 212. (55) 6,545. (57) 3,238. (58) 543. (60) 129.

* * * *

Radio Concert: The concert is to be held on Wednesday, February 5.

* * * *

Printer's Devil. The proverb reads: TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW.

Spelling in Circles: The four words in the first group are: 1. Cuba. 2 Atom. 3. Obey. 4. Jest. The three words in the second group are: 1. Cat. 2. Mob. 3. Yes.

* * * *

Fisherman's Catch: Pussy and the fish she caught weighed 123 pounds and 246 pounds, respectively. The fish's head weighed 82 pounds and its tail 41 pounds. The rest of the fish's body weighed 123 pounds.

The Elusive Black Diamond

what he sought. The two portions of the mysterious map had been carefully cut up into triangles and mounted in the stamp album. At a quick glance they certainly looked like stamps. He turned the last leaf of the book and then pointed out the pieces to Mrs. Crastle.

"These are the pieces I require" he said. "I hope the young man does not make too much fuss when he finds they have disappeared. Perhaps you will give him this half-crown to buy some more stamps. Thanks very much Mrs. Crastle. We must get back to London again as soon as we can."

First buttoning up the portions of map in an inside pocket of his waistcoat, Dan Wayne hurried from the cottage to the waiting car, and he and his assistant were soon on the way back to Loughborough

They had completed nearly half the journey back to Loughborough, when suddenly the engine of the car began to splutter. Then slowly the car came to a stop.

"What's the matter?" jerked Dan Wayne to the driver.

"Something gone wrong with the engine" explained the driver. "I'll soon put it right" But his optimism was not justified, for ten minutes passed without any sign of the car moving from the spot.

"Well", said Dan Wayne at last. "Is there any chance of moving from this place, to-night?"

"It don't look like it", said the driver mournfully. "It looks to me as if someone has been mucking about with that engine! It's a garage job, I'm afraid".

"Then it means that either we've got to get a lift, or we've got to walk to Loughborough. Aren't there any buses in this part of the world?"

"There is a bus service but it don't run to-day" explained the driver. "It looks as if you'll have to walk".

"All right then" said Dan

(Continued from page 9)

Wayne. "We'll walk". He stopped as a sudden thought struck him. "Did you leave that car at all while we were away in that cottage?"

"Yes," answered the driver. "I popped in and had one while I was waiting for you. In fact I'd only just got back when you came out. Why?"

"It doesn't matter" said Dan Wayne. "What's the amount we owe you?"

He settled their bill, and, accompanied by his assistant, set off for Loughborough.

"Looks as if that bounder is still after us" remarked Fruby. "Someone's behind all this, and he's been at that engine, I reckon."

"You're right", agreed Dan Wayne. "We can assume he guesses that we have got some further parts of the map or keys, and wants to delay us, so that he gets a chance of tackling us to get them back. We'll have to watch our step, until we get back to The Yard, I think."

They trudged on into the night, both keenly on the alert for any possible attack, but nothing happened. They reached Loughborough and made their way to the station, only to find that the last train for Leicester had gone. With some difficulty they managed to get a car, which took them on to Leicester. Here again misfortune dogged them, for, as they ran into the station, they found that the last express for London had gone.

"There's nothing for it", said Dan Wayne. "We've got to stop the night here. There's bound to be an hotel near."

They left the station and found an hotel open. They succeeded in getting a room, some sandwiches and coffee.

Thoroughly tired after their trying day, they were soon undressing for bed. Before they had finished, Dan Wayne examined their room. There was only one way in from the door, and the windows looked on the street, some thirty feet below. Satisfied, he turned into bed, placing his waistcoat under his pillow. Within a few minutes both he and Fruby had sunk into sleep.

Hours passed, and then suddenly Dan Wayne stirred in his sleep. Some subsconcious warning had aroused him. He lay still, straining his eyes into the darkness, but being careful to breathe normally. Suddenly he felt a hand sliding beneath his pillow.

He twisted the hand in a jujitsu lock and tried to spring at his assailant, but the advantage was with the unknown enemy. For a few seconds they strained to overpower each other in the darkness. Then Fruby awoke.

"What's up?" he snapped, as he jumped from the bed.

Dan Wayne's assailant made a frightful effort at the sound of Fruby's voice and succeeded in jerking the detective-inspector off his balance. He fell back on the bed, and as he regained his balance heard the sound of a scuffle.

Then the door was jerked open and slammed.

By the time Dan Wayne had reopened it and Fruby had switched on the lights, the room, and the corridor without, were both empty.

The detective-inspector returned to the room, and, closing the door behind him, locked it again. Then he snatched at the pillow jerked it off the bed, and examined his waistcoat. To his relief, the contents of the inside pocket were intact.

"Well, he's got nothing" he remarked.

"No", answered Fruby, nursing his jaw. "I have, though! He's broken my jaw, I reckon!"

Dan Wayne grinned and looked at his watch. "It's nearly six", he said. "I'm not sleeping any more. He might have another crack at us."

As soon as they were able, they obtained breakfast, and then hurried to the station to catch an early train to London. Before the train left, Dan Wayne telephoned to The Yard for a Flying Squad car to meet them at the terminus, for the pertinacity of their unknown assailant was beginning to affect even his iron nerves.

The two detectives boarded the train at Leicester, and as it slid from the station, Fruby breathed a sigh of relief.

"Now we can take things easy", he said.

"Don't be too sure" replied Dan Wayne. "That fellow may be on the train, keeping his eye on us. You stick to me like a leech until we get to London and we hand this stuff over to The Chief. I've never felt so windy on a job before. One little slip now, and if he gets his hands on these two pieces of map we're done".

They sat in their compartment throughout the journey, and the entrance of a mild-looking clergyman at Bedford made them turn such stares of scrutiny upon him, that, with an apologetic cough, he seized his suit-case and beat a hurried retreat.

Beyond this mild break in the journey, nothing further occurred, but it was with a feeling of intense relief that Dan Wayne saw the suburbs of London come in view as they neared the end of their journey.

(To Be Continued on Sunday Next).

The youngest child in the family gazed long and earnestly at the young man who had called to see her sister.

"May I sit on your knee, Mr. Smith?" she asked after a while.

"Why, yes," said the young man, beaming at her. "You want to pull my hair, I suppose?"

"No, I want to see if I can find that word," replied the child.

"What word?"

'I heard my sister say this morning that if ever a man had the word 'idiot' written all over his face, that man was you."

INSIDE STORY OF DICTATORS

Stalin Gets A Salary Of Rs. 100 A Month

Mussolini is built like a steel spring. Stalin, by comparison, is a rock of sleepy granite—Hitler a blob of ectoplasm.

Thus author John Gunther, in a new book, "Inside Europe" (Hamish Hamilton, 12s. 6d)., characterises the three leading dictators of the world.

Hitler, he says, is totally uninterested in women, books, clothes, exercise, food or money. His last personal purchase was when he bought a new raincoat for his visit to Mussolini in June 1934.

He is in poor physical trim, and has gained 12lbs. in the last year. His saluting is notoriously sloppy.

LOVES WAGNER.

He neither smokes nor drinks, has no intimate friends, loves Wagner's music, has a sumptuous flat in Munich, cries occasionally, is practically a vegetarian.

At a banquet given in his honour by Mussolini, he called for a double portion of scrambled eggs.....

* * * *

Mussolini detests old age, thin women, cats, money and aristocrats. He loves Rome, peasants, books, his daughter Edda, airplanes and speed.

He starts the day with fruit; for lunch, broth and fruit; at night, fruit. His official salary is £150 a month.

He prays daily, is superstitious, discourages laughter, works in the Palazzo Venezia (in the centre of Rome), lives ten minutes away by car in the Villa Torlonia.

Daughter Edda is the only living person who dares to tease him.....

* * * *

Stalin has good manners, a sardonic courtliness, and a sense of humour. He lives in three rooms in the Kremlin, spends what time he can in the country, likes the opera and ballet—sometimes the cinema.

LIKES CHILDREN.

Reads a lot, smokes a pipe incessantly, puffs at it between courses at dinner, likes good food and old brandy.

He draws about £6 15s. a month, and has servants, motor-cars, books provided by the State.

He has married twice, likes children. His standard dress is an olive-green jacket, riding breeches, boots and a cap.

* * * *

Kemal Ataturk, dictator of Turkey, is the most inaccessible public character in Europe.

He lives alone (he divorced his wife) in his model farm in Chankaya. Nobody may see him. His name is kept out of Turkish papers.

He plays poker with a few soldier cronies, usually wins, insists on returning the winnings, drinks more than is good for his health.

He suffers from bursts of chronic pain, followed invariably by bursts of dictatorial reforms.

LOVE OF REFORM.

Kemal only needs a fresh twinge to abolish the entire Turkish alphabet and substitute a new one. . . . His love of reform (he abolished the fez, polygamy, books on magic, and the shutting up of women) has led him to change his name—seven times. At school he was known as Mustafa Kemal.

There were dozens of other little Mustafas, and the "Kemal" (Turkish for perfection) was tacked on by an admiring teacher..... The only woman to whom he was ever faithful was his mother.....

* * * *

So much for the dictators. Now the mere leaders.

M. Laval, Premier of France, likes country-life, cows, dogs, smoking and white ties. He likes white ties because they are washable and don't fade.

Under doctor's orders, he has cut down smoking—to eighty cigarettes a day.

His wife takes no part in public life, and the Lavals, when in Paris, live quietly in the Villa Said, next to the house where Anatole France lived. He disilkes public speaking. When forced into it, he keeps one hand in his trousers pocket and gesticulates with the other.

* * * *

Goering, powerful but respectful shadow behind the Hitler throne, loves new uniforms. Mr. Gunther styles him "Public Clothes-House No. 1."

He carries a gilted sword like a Crusader. A headsman's sword hangs behind his desk

AFRAID OF HIM

One of his rooms is papered blood-red, with a pitch-black carpet. Busts of Hitler are everywhere.

Last year he married an actress, Frau Emmy Sonnermann. Eighty thousand pounds' worth of wedding gifts were given by an admiring public.

But even Goering—massive truculent, ruthless—is afraid of Hitler. He is not allowed to see the Leader without an appointment. Neither is the club-footed, short, little Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels.

There are only two men in the world who may approach Hitler unannounced. One is Ribbentrop, his foreign adviser; the other Schacht, the economics dictator.

No one has ever been heard recently to address Hitler by his Christian name.—"Sunday Express."

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A. ZUBEL, (Dept. B.1), 216, Carnac Road, BOMBAY 2.

NAGPUR 'VARSITY ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 7.

Elections to the Executive Council and the Academic Council on the University took place on Feb. 5. The results were announced the same evening.

As many as 20 candidates contested the election of whom the following five were declared duly elected to the Executive Council:—

Mr. W. R. Puranik, Government Advocate, Mr. Govind Chandra, Mr. C. B. Parakh, M.L.C., Dr. N. S. Jha and Rao Bahadur Brahma.

The following will constitute the Academic Council:—R. S. D. K. Mohni, Mr. B. M. Pundit and Dr. V. S. Jha.

MANIBEN KARA WEDS.

Bridal Pair Appear Before Registrar Of Marriages'

Miss Maniben Kara and Mr. Hansraj Mulji whose engagement was announced sometime back appeared before the Registrar of marriages on Saturday and registered their marriage under the Civil Marriage Act.

Messrs Jamnadas Meghji a well-known businessman of Bombay, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. V. B. Karnik were present on the occasion as witnesses.

SHREE GUJARAT SANGIT MAHA-MANDAL.

Members of Shree Gujarat Sangit Mahamandal and their guests will meet at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall (French Bridge) to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Programme includes lecture by Pandit Omkarnathji Thakur, giving a scientific exposition of "Kafi That" to be followed by musical entertainment by him of a few selected "Ragas."

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-morrow, (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes which are at present conducted in the hall.

C. L. GOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the C. L. Boys' High School 'Past Students' Association a gathering of past students of the school will be held to-day (Sunday) under the presidentship of Prof. Vaman Malahar Joshi. Past students can join it by paying Re. 1-8 each as the subscription for the gathering. The programme is fixed as follows:—9 to 11 a.m. lecture by Dr. Kurtakoti on 'Untouchability and the Young Generation; 11 to 2 p.m. dinner; 2 to 3 p.m. indoor games; 3 to 4-30 p.m. debate; 4-30 to 6 p.m. lecture by Prof. V. M. Joshi, 6 to 7-30 p.m. Kavyagayan by Sopandeo Choudhari, and from 8-30 to 11 p.m. musical concert by Mr. G. N. Joshi.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pandit Dwijendranathji will be congratulated on his new appointment in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj Frere Road (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver 2nd lecture on Kenopanishad at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Leela Row Wins Singles Crown For Fifth Time

(BY J. M. MAITRA.)

For the fifth time in the history of the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament Leela Row won the women's singles at the Hindu Gymkhana on Friday evening. A fairly large crowd turned out to witness the final of strength between the All-India and Sind Campions. But the Karachi girl found her opponent too strong to overcome with the ammunition she had in her armoury. Still she gave much more creditable fight than the scores would indicate. She argued every point with a vigour and keenness which kept Leela wide-awake and alert all the time. In the first set, Miss Dubash managed to take a lead by 2 love and 3—2. Then she fell away before the terrible onslaughts on Miss Row who captured the set without further loss. In the second set, Leela allowed her only the third and the sixth games, and won the match in straight sets as she had done in 1934.

MISS HILL AND MRS. TEW WIN WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

Leela however failed to retain the Women's Doubles title along with her mother. Mrs. K. Row. Miss Hill and Mrs Tew proved a combination worthy of their steel. While the European pair volleyed and smashed with perfect freedom, the Rows had to rely mainly on drives and lobs. Leela rushed forward frequently at the net to intercept or kill with a certain amount of success. But the European pair outmanoeuvred her more often than not to win the match by 6—4, 6—3. There is no doubt that Mrs. Tew and Miss Hill fully deserved their overwhelming victory.

PADAMJI SPRINGS A SURPRISE

Contrary to expectations, E. Padamji, the Poona Champion, subdued J. Charanjiva, the Cambridge Blue, who is ranked second in the Bombay List, in straight sets. Padamji's tenacity and resourcefulness was too much for the hard-hitting Punjabi. He negotiated all the best shots which Charanjiva could produce with perfect sang froid and never allowed himself to be hustled into similar tactics. He attacked with judicious care and measured speed which held his brilliant opponent at bay time and again. It must be added however that Charanjiva was not in his best. He failed to produce his cannon ball service and his lightening drives went off the mark with annoying regularity. This was in a large measure responsible for his downfall.

CHARANJIVA SUBDUED.

Padamji commenced the game in such a lucky vein that five games to two were registered in his favour before Charanjiva had settled down. At this stage the Cambridge Blue made a mighty effort which saw the score brought to level. A little impatience on his part at this psychological moment, cost him the set which Padamji made no mistake in bagging. Again in the second set, Charanjiva equalised at 4 all. But the Poona player did not allow him to rob the next two games from him. From the form he showed yesterday, it would not be surprising if he conquers S. A Azim, the Indore champion, or Mytton whoever comes in the Final.

AZIM IN SEMI-FINAL

The match between S. A. Azim and W. N. Wanarse in the quarter final ended in a victory for the former in straight sets. Wanarse has to blame himself for this onesided result. The Bhopal player was absolutely on top in the initial set. Then he slackened down a bit which saw the Poona player taking a lead by 5—2. Had he persisted in the same strain he might have collared the set. He allowed Azim to gain the upperhand. A keen struggle ensued after the score reached five all. But the unquestioned superiority of the Central India champion prevailed ultimately Azim will now meet G. L. Mytton in the penultimate round.

PITT AND GILLESPIE ENTER SEMI-FINAL.

The contest in the Men's Doubles between Dudley Pitt and Gillespie and Stroud and Thorne proved an one-sided affair. Pitt and partner vanquished their opponents as they liked conceding only 4 games in all to them. They will now meet Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh in the semi-finals when an interesting fight may be expected

DOUBLES FINAL.

In the semi-final round of the Mixed Doubles, Tew and Mrs. Tew met Mrs. Bell and G. L. Mytton and disposed of them with ease. The Tews combined much better than their opponents and had them in difficulties time and again. Mytton was more erractic than usual which accounted for their rout.

The other semi-finals between Charanjiva and Miss Portlock and Miss Hill and Pitt could not be completed yesterday owing to failing light. The former pair are a set up and the match will be continued to-day.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Continued from Page 42.)

present a difficult proposition to Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh when they meet them in the final to-day.

PITT AND GILESPIE FIGHT GAMELY.

The Punjab pair should have also won their engagement pretty comfortably. But a little laxity on their part when they had taken a lead of 5-3 in the first set gave Pitt and Gillespie the chance to forge ahead so much so that despite their strenuous efforts they could not snatch away the set from the European pair. After they lost the first set at the end of fourteen games, the Indian pair found their balance again and playing brilliant tennis captured the next two sets with ease

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT 1936.

Results of the matches played on Saturday, 8-2-1936.

GENTS' SINGLES (Semi-finals.)

S. A. Azim beat G. L. Mytton, 6-0, 6-4.

GENTS' DOUBLES (Semi-finals.)

J. Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh beat A. M. D. Pitt and Gillespie, 8-10, 6-3, 6-1.

E. Padamji and V. M. Wanarse beat Ramnath Chopra and Harvey, 6-0, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-finals.)

Miss Portlock and J. Charanjiva beat Miss Hill and A. M. D. Pitt, 6-3, 7-5.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT, 1936:

Programme of matches for Sunday, 9-2-1936:

TENNIS COURT NO. 1, AT 3-45 P.M. (S.T.):—

GENTS' SINGLES (FINAL).

S. A. Azim vs. E. Padamji.

followed by

GENTS' DOUBLES (Final).

J. Charanjiva and Ranbirsingh vs. E. Padamji and V. M. Wanarse.

followed by

MIXED DOUBLES (Final.)

Mrs. and Mr J. E. Tew vs. Miss Portlock and J. Charanjiva.

BOMBAY'S CONDOLENCE FOR KING

Aga Khan To Preside Over Sheriff's Meeting

H. H. the Aga Khan will preside over the public meeting called by the Sheriff of Bombay on Tuesday the 11th instant in the Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Resolution will be passed expressing the citizens' sense of sorrow at the death of King George V and conveying heartfelt sympathy to H. M. Edward the VIII, King Emperor of India, Queen Mary and other members of the Royal Family in their bereavement.

The Aga Khan will move the principal resolution which will be seconded by Mr. K F. Nariman, the Mayor and supported by other representatives of the various communities.

FOOTWEAR

For comfort, long wear and distinctive style, there are no better shoes than Flex Shoes! Guaranteed solid leather. Oxford shoe (illustrated). Rs. 6-8 per pair, all sizes.

J. J. SURATWALLA & SONS

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Amin's ANTI-GONO Specific is the most efficacious and unrivalled remedy, which can convince the sufferer of Gonorrhoea within 24 hours. It gives excellent results in chronic cases. It entirely eradicates the disease and removes burning sensation creating a cooling effect in the urinal passage. Price of complete set Rs. 4-2. Postage and packing extra.

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'Phone: 20711. 44529. AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS. Proved to be More Certain than QUININE for Malaria and all FEVERS. "ANTIQUININ." Re. 1 Per Bottle of 100 Tablets. V. P. P. Charges Extra. 'Grams:

Play On Wins Eclipse Stakes

Jockey Hoyt And Champion Horse Receive Great Ovation

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Eclipse Stakes Day is quite an event in the social life of Bombay, and everybody makes it a point to visit Mahaluxmi whether he or she understands anything about racing or not. Yesterday all attendance records were broken.

Play On who repeated last year's success received an ovation which would have been envied by kings. It was perhaps the most classy field we have seen for years that paraded for the Blue Riband of racing in India.

Rentenmark, the Kashmir hope proved a broken reed. The son of Epinard who was backed down to even money, failed to reproduce his best form and disappointed a tremendous following.

Silver Plated, a rank outsider even kept the favourite out of a place. Jimmy Robinson, the veteran trainer had set his heart on winning the rich prize for his princely patron because he intends to retire after the Bombay season. As the race was run there was only one horse in it and that was Play On. C. Hoyt displayed great confidence on the son of Weissdorn right from barrier rise and was not impressed in the least by the late challenge of Mas d'Antibes.

Count Ito broke the ice in the Willingdon Plate. This well-deserved success should restore his confidence and Tod Hewitt must be congratulated on preserving with the son of Spearhead.

Pratap Sinha Surprises

Cook who had ridden Pratap Sinha in quite lackadaisical fashion last Saturday in the Fort Plate, displayed horsemanship of altogether different calibre on the son of Beresford in the Cambridgeshire Stakes (Div. II). Instead of hanging back as he did previously Cook kept a handy position and in a tight finish beat Sherwood and Maycock by a narrow margin. Pratap Sinha who was surprisingly neglected paid Rs. 182 for win. If Mr. Cook would always do justice to his mounts and display the ability which he chooses to hide under a bushel sometimes, he would enhance his popularity.

Jahan Ara outstayed Al Hamil in the Bombay Arab Derby which resulted in an interesting contest. For a favourite Tamim ran a shocking race.

Prince Shivaji well handled by Cook, captured the Jammu Cup, which appeared to be in the safe keeping of Savonette, fifty yards from home.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 112 for win and the Daily Treble Rs. 1,475-8.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs. H. Tohalla and Mahmood Jassim's EEDA 8-1, Selby 1
Dr. S.K. Pillay's POPPY DAY 8-3, Burns 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAMLUK AL IRAQ 8-3, Cook 3
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi 9-1, Blythe 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length and short head.

Time: 1min. 50-4|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 120 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 46 and Rs. 26 for places.

Not run: The Knut 7-4.

Favourites: Harry Johnson 8-11 and Mamluk al Iraq 8-3.

Winner trained by H. Tohalla.

THE BROOME PLATE.

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Eve's CRIMSON RAMBLER 7-9, O'Neale 1
Mr. P.B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 7-7, S. Black 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FLINTY 8-3, Munro .. 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Garter Princess 9-2, W. Sibbritt 4

Won by 1|2 length, 3 lengths and short head.

Time: 1min. 26-2|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 41 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 32 and Rs. 24 for places.

Not run: Columbian 8-10, Grayfon 9-1, Ballylinch 8-9, Irish Broadcast 7-12 and Sherwood 7-4.

Favourite: Crimson Rambler 7-9.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE JAMMU CUP.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

A Cup value £100 to the owner of the winner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the winner, presented by H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 6,000 from the fund.

Winner, the Cup and Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Major D.D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 9-0, W. Cook 1
Mr. Diamond's SAVONETTE 8-7, Selby 2
Mr. R.H. Tucker's HONEY BOY 8-2 (crd. 8-3), Wilson 3
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Belle of York 8-8, Northmore 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths and 1-1|4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 15secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 88 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 34 and Rs. 67 for places.

Not run: Daftrum 7-12, Fanciful 7-7 and Vigilant 7-0.

Favourite: Her Ladyship 10-0.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.

DISTANCE—ABOUT 1-1|2 MILES.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

For Arabs in Classes I and II.

W.A. reduced 12lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March 1933 of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners of races after the above date of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over 7lbs; Rs. 12,000 or over 10lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens 4 lbs; Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHANARA 8-9 Wilson 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL 9-7 Davison 2
Mr. Gem's Nassirwan 7-8 cd. 7-10 W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 8-2 cd. 8-4 Munro ... 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length; 3 lengths, 1 length.

Time.—2mins. 56 2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 39 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained C. H. Northmore.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (Division II)

DISTANCE—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 2,500; Third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II and III

Messrs. D. M. Bhose, D. A. Surve and M. S. Hakim's PRATAP SINHA 8-0 Cook 1
Mr. J. E. Malone's SHERWOOD 7-4 Graham 2
Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy's MAYCOCK 8-5 Burn 3
Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's TIJIRO 7-13 Britt 4

Not Run:—Raghubeer 9-0, Ballylinch 8-9; Leicester Lady 8-4, Recall 8-4.

Won by short head, head head.

Time.—1min. 54 3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 182 for win, Rs. 38; Rs. 128 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Prince Aly Khan's BAY MONK 8-5 Munro 1
Mr. S. Wootton's JIM THOMAS 7-13 M. Hoyt 2
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's BLACK PERIL 8-8 Lowrey 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's THERMOMETER 8-2 Cook 4

Not Run:—Tel Asur 9-0, Melason 8-5.

Won by head, 2-1|2 length, 1 length.

Time.—1min. 13 3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 36 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA

DISTANCE—1-1|4 MILES.

Of Rs. 75,000, of which Rs. 50,000 will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 4, 5 and 6 years old at the time of starting. English 5 and 6 years old horses to carry 9st. English 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings, 8st. 11lbs. English 4 years old colts 8st 7lbs. English 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st 4lbs. Australasian 5 and 6 years old horses 9st. Australasian 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings 8st 11lbs. Australasian 4 years old colts 8st. 11lbs. Australasian 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st 8lbs.

Penalties.—Winner in India of a race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 15,000 4 lbs. extra, or of a race value Rs. 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 25,000 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative.)

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON 9-5 C. Hoyt 1
Nawabzada Yaminul Mulk's MAS D'ANTIBES 9-7 Wilson 2
H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SILVER PLATED 9-0 Munro 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's RENTENMARK 9-0 W. Sibbritt 4

Not Run:—Rambler 9-0.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, short head, 1-1|4 lengths.

Time:—2mins. 5 3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 96 for places.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Maharaj Madan Singh's COUNT ITO 9-0 Burn 1
Mr. Eve's RISQUE 8-5 Brace .. 2
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's PRIVATE SEAL 7-8 J. O'Neale 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS 7-7 Davison 4

Not Run:—Cercello 7-9 and Talk 7-11.

First tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (DIVISION I.)

DISTANCE—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. G. McElligott's CLIQUOT 8-10 Carslake 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's HESPERITUS 7-13 Northmore 2
Messrs. A. Higgins and W. W. McKillop's LINGO 7-9 Britt 3
Maharaj Madan Singh's BEAUTAUR 8-9 Burn 4

Not Run.—Cash Sweep 8-3, Garter Princess 7-6.

First tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 23 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Charanjiva And Padamji Figure In Two Finals

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

In the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Teenis Championship Tournament, on Saturday, the semi-final match between S. A. Azim, the Central India champion and G. L. Mytton, the Bombay Gymkhana leader, proved an altogether one-sided affair. Azim was in great form and outclassed and outplayed his opponent in every department of the game. So brilliantly he played the first set that Mytton could not wrest a single game from him. In the second set, Azim slackened down a bit which gave the European player the opportunity of booking the first three games and then lead again at 4-1. During this period Mytton played with his usual dash and vigour and found his hand service and powerful drives responding to his calls nicely. And unlike the previous set, his interceptions and finishes at the net were particularly attractive. But Azim did not allow him much rope. He rose to the occasion again and swamped his adversary off the Court with his vigorous drives by taking five games off the reel at a stretch. Azim will now meet Padamji, the Poona champion in the final to-day when a battle royal may be expected.

WIN FOR MISS PORTLOCK AND CHARANJIVA.

MIXED DOUBLES.

The unfinished match in the semi-final round of the Mixed Doubles between Miss Portlock and Charanjiva and Miss Hill and Dudley Pitt culminated in a victory for the former couple. But they had to fight all the way to do so. Having lost the first set on the previous day, Pitt and partner put up a sturdy opposition in the second to lead at 4-1. Then Charanjiva took matters in hand and reduced the margin by two games. Miss Portlock lost her service game at this critical juncture which the Gymkhana pair had an opportunity to level up the set score. But Pitt failed to bring off his service game. Charanjiva did not give them further opportunity and collared the game and set and the match without any more loss. Their meeting with Tew and Mrs. Tew in the final should prove an interesting one.

POONA PAIR'S OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

While Padamji and Wanarse, the Poona pair, dismissed the veteran couple, Ramnath Chopra and Harvey, with the greatest ease, Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh experience some difficulty in removing Pitt and Gillespie. It is really surprising that Chopra and Harvey could not pick up more than two games in the match. The combination of the Poona pair appeared excellent and left very little loopholes for their opponents to penetrate. They are sure to

(Continued on Page 41.)

Hawkesbay-M. C. C. Match Draw

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NAPIER, Feb. 8.

The match between Hawkesbay and the M.C.C. is drawn. Hawkesbay made 88 (Langridge took eight for 25) and 97 for six.

The M.C.C. made 171 for eight and declared (Beauth took three wickets for 22.).

SOCIALISTS' "BIG PUTSCH"

Prominent Congressmen Play Role Of Newsvendors In City Streets

A big "putsch" for the sale of the "Congress Socialist" the weekly organ of the All India Congress Socialist Party, was launched by the Members of the Executive Committee and other active members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on Saturday morning.

About a dozen Socialists with posters and copies of the "Congress Socialist" occupied the vantage positions at the exits from the Church Gate and Victoria Terminus stations, besides tram stands in the Fort area and Ballard Estate. The party of "news boys" included among others, Messrs. M. R. Masani, Yusuf Meherally, C. K. Narayanswami, R.A. Khedgikar, General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, Ashoka Mehta, editor of the "Congress Socialist," K. D. Merchant and Sharmaji.

They started from the office of the "Congress Socialist" at about 9 a.m. and were back again by 11-15 a.m. after about two hours' of street selling.

This appearance of some of the prominent Congressmen in the City as "news-boys" created quite a sensation and there was a great rush for copies, so much so some of them had to return to the "Socialist" office to take more copies in order to meet the demand. In all a thousand copies or more sold out in the short period they were out selling the paper in the streets.

PEASANTS AND CONGRESS

Vallabhbhai's Assurance

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA. (By Mail.)

At a farmers' meeting held recently at Jetalpur, near Ahmedabad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that he was a loyal servant of the National Congress. He had spent his life in serving the Congress and had served the peasants too. Sardar further said that the welfare of the peasants could be achieved through Congress alone. The struggle would continue as long as our country achieved the goal of Swarajya. These significant words were uttered by Sardar Patel at a meeting of Daskori Peasants. Messrs. Morarjee Desai, Ramray Munshi, Arjun Lala and J. C. Swaminarayan were also present at the meeting, when resolutions were passed describing the present "Anawari" as unjustifiable and urging the authorities to give adequate relief to peasants. Another resolution urged reduction by half of irrigation tax in villages coming under it. A third resolution urged changes in the system of giving taqavis and fixing 6 per cent as the rate of interest.

SUPPORT TO AHMEDABAD EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Ahmedabad Education Society is gaining good support day by day. The Ahmedabad Mill Cloth Brokers' Association has donated Rs. 1000 to the Society. There is every hope of the requisite conditions, imposed by the Senate, being fulfilled and the city will have a commerce college next year. With the proposal of an Engineering College under discussion, and probability of another Arts College, Ahmedabad has got good chances for becoming a centre of Gujerat University. The scheme of Baroda University is still in its infancy.

Mr Shirprasad Thaker has been elected as President of Baroda Navjuwan Sangh.

Efforts are in progress to start a paper in Baroda for voicing Muslim opinion in the State. This is the outcome of a resolution at the last State Muslim Conference held at Baroda.

Miss Bhikoo Batliwala has been working as personal assistant to the Commissioner of Education of Baroda State.

One Kasturlal Jagjivandas of Ankleswar was arrested at Broach station on a charge of selling old railway tickets.

Resolutions were passed at Ahmedabad, Dohad and other places protesting against recent arrest of Sjt. Indulal Yagnik.

Govt. Programme Of Expenditure

Proposals Put Before Standing Finance Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Feb. 8.

An interesting and partly controversial programme of expenditure was placed before the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly to-day for its approval.

This related to reorganisation of the Indian Broadcasting Service, financial assistance to the Indian National Airways, expansion of the Indian Stores Department, expenses in Sind and Orissa, expansion of the Bureau of Public Information, establishment of an All-India Sugar Research Institute at Cawnpore and extension of term of the Tariff Board.

As regards the Broadcasting Service, the Committee was informed that the Controller of Broadcasting had proposed certain improvements in service, which he wishes to be adopted as "standard." The number of licences has grown from 12,214 in 1933-'34 to 12,412 in 1934-'35, while actuals for the first eight months of 1935-'36 showed that the number of licences was 16,118 and the actual income Rs. 1,45,062 from licence-fees and Rs. 5,80,000 from Customs Duty. It is not the intention of the Government that revenue from licence-fees and customs duty should be regarded as earmarked for Service, but indications are there that the growing popular interest will be sufficient to support the policy of expansion and improvement.

Station Expenditure.

The Controller declares that, it is not easy to secure services of really good artists. The best Indian musicians can find remunerative employment with film and Gramophone companies. He wishes that his stations should produce seven to eight-hour programme daily and that the minimum cost will be Rs. 300 per day per station. The Controller also asks for improvement in station staff both programme and technical.

The proposals involve increase of Rs. 4,29,752 per annum in the cost of the three existing stations and a marked increase over the past standard in the cost of any new station of the Delhi type. The proposal thus was for Rs. 50,000 non-recurring and Rs. 2,75,32) recurring annual expenditure.

Assistance To Airways

As regards financial assistance to the Indian National Airways, explanation was given of the Company's difficulties and that the Government of India have examined the Company's representation and are satisfied that it is substantially correct. They are not prepared specially to subsidise the Rangoon Flying School or general charter operations but they consider that immediate failure of the Company might affect very seriously the future development of air transport in India.

In particular, now that the greatly increased frequencies both on trans-India route and on two feeder routes, are being discussed, closure of one of these routes and discharge of highly qualified and efficient staff before these questions are finally settled would be most embarrassing. An organization such as that built up at a short notice, and emergency arrangements with the new concern, might prove both unsatisfactory and expensive.

The Company will receive Rs. 70,000 under the Karachi-Lahore mail contract and Rs. 31,800 under the contract for maintenance and operation of two Government machines. Government will pay subsidy not exceeding Rs. 11,200 to enable the Company to maintain an organization up to the standard. The grant be paid quarterly in arrears by instalments of Rs. 28,000 each and if mail payments exceed Rs. 70,000 the amount of the last quarterly instalment will be reduced. Accordingly arrangement will remain in force for 1936/37 only. At the end of that year the position will be reconsidered.

Government Publicity

As regards expansion of the Bureau of Public Information, the Committee was informed that "The Government of India had been considering the question of improving their publicity arrangement at Headquarters which they feel are very inadequate. Experience has shown that the Bureau as at present constituted cannot handle sufficiently publicity work of all departments of the Central Government and that it is essential, in order to enable the Government of India to discharge their obligation to the public through the medium of the press to possess an efficient organization for making known its policy and for making available information regarding its work in all spheres of administration.

"Such publicity organizations exists in all Government offices in England and other countries and are recognized by the press as being most helpful to them.

The Government of India have recently obtained full information regarding system followed in Government offices in England and they are fully satisfied that it is necessary to expand the Bureau by additional appointment of two Deputy-Directors one of whom has been already recruited from England on Rs. 1,200-50-1,400 plus overseas Sterling pay of £13-6-8 and has wide experience of practical side of journalistic work. It is proposed to recruit a capable Indian officer from a local Government on the pay he is drawing plus a special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem."

Large increases in clerical staff is also proposed. The proposal involves recurring expenditure of Rs. 57,232 annually.

Sugar Research

The proposed establishment of an All-India Sugar Research Institute at Cawnpore was proposed in view of the great expansion of the sugar industry. It would cost of Rs. 1,500,00 non-recurrent and Rs. 2,07,000 recurrent expenditure during 1936/37 and Rs. 2,80,000 annually for the following four years. Expansion of the Stores Department is estimated to cost Rs. 2,37,00 in six years.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE TO BE ESTABLISHED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has approved the establishment of the All-India Sugar Research Institute at Cawnpore, the extension of the term of the Tariff Board, and revival of certain retrenched posts in India Stores Department and to certain expenses to be incurred in Sind and Orissa, particularly in connection with temporary Government House

(LATER)—All proposals were passed, except those relating to the subsidy to the Indian National Airways and the Publicity Bureau, which were rejected by 8|6 votes. Government agreed to appoint an advisory committee on the various broadcasting stations. —A.P.

I CAN TELL YOU YOUR LUCKY DAYS

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS FOR 1936.

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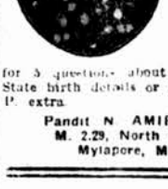

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RETURN OF CARTER THE MAGICIAN

At The Capitol

Bombay should welcome the brief return visit of the wonder Magician, CARTER THE GREAT to the CAPITOL, commencing Saturday, 8th February. He will once again thrill audiences with his company of clever assistants, 31 tons of magical accoutrement and his variegated assortment of new and startling illusions, thaumaturgic marvels and conjuring conceits.

'DO SPIRITS RETURN' is a strange seance in which Carter surprisingly demonstrates the wonders of the occult and marvels of the spirit cabinet. Houdini's ghost is said to frequently manifest herein!

'CHEATING THE GALLOWS' depicts a live person undergoing a sea change and fading into thin air after being suspended by his neck from the gallows tree. A most incomprehensible mystery!

'THE TORTURE CELL OF SPIKES' wherein a young girl's body is to all intents and purposes, penetrated by seventy two sharp steel spikes without injuring or inconveniencing the performer.

'SHOOTING THE WOMAN' is another of Carter's new sensations wherein a marked bullet is placed in a gun and shot completely through the body of a young girl, piercing a marked card and carrying with it a peice of red ribbon which is pulled backwards and forwards through the body of the subject.

The above are only a few items from this wonder man's repertoire he promises us many more, the like of which the East has never seen before.

Miss Mexwell who appears with Carter at the CAPITOL this week.

"Splendor" at the Regal this week.

"SPLENDOR" GRADE 'A' ENTERTAINMENT

At The Regal

If you like smart, sparkling, sophisticated screen drama (and who doesn't Samuel Goldwyns "Splendor") which brings fascinating Miriam Hopkins to the Regal Theatre to-night will give you a grand evening's entertainment. Written by Rachel Brothers, "Splendor" tells the story behind New York's Fifth Avenue—the pretence, the struggle to keep up a front. Miriam Hopkins is cast as a pretty Southern girl who merries the scion of the crumbling Lorrimore family, whose sole remaining assets are their name and their Fifth Avenue mansion. How the girl is manouvred by her selfish mother-in-law into an affair with a wealthy and influential man in order to secure luxury for her husband's family is told in deft, telling stroke. The career-mad young husband is finally awakened to the truth, however, and the story ends on a happy note. Miriam is more beautiful and appealing than ever as the bride, and Joel McCrea is splendid as the husband. Helen Westley is grand as the mother-in-law and Paul Cavanagh is suavely attractive as the "other man." Billie Burke, David Niven, Goldwyn's new "discovery", Katherine Alexander and Ruth Weston also shine. "Splendor" has been expertly directed by Elliott Nugent.

CARTER THE GREAT

The World Of Finance

Random Jottings

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

During the week under review there was increased activity in both cotton and Share Bazar. During the early part there was heavy selling pressure but later on there was a partial rally on covering by shorts.

As pointed out before the year is likely to witness sensational developments in economic and financial conditions. We have had enough of managed currencies during the last five years and full advantage of inflation was taken in all possible directions. There was some recovery in trade with consequent decrease in unemployment. In America additional measures were taken to reduce huge supplies of raw materials and cotton figured prominently. But now there is a decided change in the general aspect. Earn more and spend more finds no support. On the contrary it is now claimed that Roosevelt's "New Deal" had cost much more than the good it achieved.

Unequal Distribution Of Wealth

During periods of depression generally men with limited means and agriculturists together with labouring classes suffer the most. This state is mainly due to unequal distribution of wealth. Capitalists being aware of the fact whole-heartedly welcomed managed currencies, higher tariffs and increased taxation. This process to some extent helped redistribution of money but now capitalists realise that the limit is reached and there is no further capacity to bear the burden.

To-day we find an open revolt against the Roosevelt Administration. Industrialists openly demand inflation in place of taxation and everybody is crying for sound monetary system.

There is limit to inflation. Temporarily it may succeed in solving American problems but sooner or later we must come to sound monetary system based either on Gold Standard or bi-metalism. Unless stability of currencies is secured there cannot be lasting trade improvement.

Cotton Price

The other alternative is lowering the cost of living. This can be achieved by low commodity values as aimed by the Hoover Administration. Abundant supply of food and clothing will meet the need of economically ruined members of humanity but in doing so, various Governments will have to invite ill-feeling.

Uncertainty regarding the new cotton crop control, Government loan cotton had depressing effect on cotton values but later on it was realised that the decline was overdone and heavy short covering particularly in Bombay cotton market resulted in sharp recovery in prices.

Our cotton crop is now moving freely and there is not sufficient export demand. Increasing stocks are likely to check any important advance in prices and it will be advisable to unload all holdings on strong markets. Cotton farmers will do well in meeting demand rather than holding stocks for higher prices.

Tired Liquidation

The decline in share prices, particularly steel shares, is complained as a "Bear Raid" but a close study will show that there is no truth in raids. It is a case of tired liquidation as the market failed to attract new buyers.

Sharp decline in cotton and silver has unnerved professional operators, but Stock Exchange relying on improved state of our industries took no notice of heavy losses sustained by local operators. I remember that last year during the months of May and June when silver prices were moving up by leaps and bounds, the Stock Exchange displayed cheerful tone on outside buying which was mainly due to extensive profits in silver. These profits have now been turned into huge losses and the buying capacity is greatly disturbed. As a matter of fact some of them have no nerves to hold shares. Thus the present weakness is not out of place and chances are decidedly against any sustained improvement.

M. Nagarkar and his Sister as Hamlet and Desdemona. Their acting was widely appreciated at the Social recently arranged at the School of Economics.

Poona.—The Poona Cantonment Grain Merchants' Association at a recent meeting passed a resolution strongly protesting against the resolution of the Cantonment Board and expressing its confidence in the work of Mr. Maganbhai I. Patel.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

BORI BUNDER'S CHANGE OF FRONT

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Simultaneously with the arrival of Mr. A.S. De Mello, the Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, in this City, Bori Bunder has published a special article on the "Latest Developments in Indian Cricket." It is not very difficult to deduce wherefrom these pieces of news have been gathered. A great propagandist, that he is, Mr. De Mello never gives up an opportunity of ventilating his pet ideas through the medium of Anglo-Indian Press instead of the Nationalist. However, at the present moment, I am not the least bothered as to the origin of the news that have been broadcast from Bori Bunder. It is sufficient for me that they concern vitally the interest and prestige of Indian Cricket.

PATAUDI'S RESIGNATION IMMINENT?

We are told that the resignation of the Nawab of Pataudi as India's Captain, is imminent. Not that he is afraid of the resolution tabled by Bengal and generally supported by other associations, but he is doing so "on medical advice." Evidently, the medical authorities have taken a very long time to decide the question of his physical unfitness, which the world knew months ago! Any way India may be grateful to him if he persuades himself to resign from the All-India Selection Committee as well and takes a long rest which he richly deserves. How altruistically he has served Indian Cricket is detailed in the fact that, "when he was appointed captain of India 'at the recommendations of the Selection Committee,' there were only two selectors, the Nawab himself being one."

"WIRE-PULLING COMBINE."

Again, in the fulness of his heart, he appointed his colleague, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, as Captain of the Madras "Test." Unfortunately, the Maharajkumar's political duties in the Legislative Assembly, called him away. Otherwise we would have seen him leading All-India XI at Madras, instead of Wazir Ali. I do not wonder that "Duleep" refused to be associated in the Selection Committee. I have not come across any Selection Committee, which has been responsible for so many muddles, as the one composed of these two gentlemen. The sooner they are substituted by others the better it will be for all concerned.

In the place of these two members, a new Committee will be formed, consisting of the Nawab of Bhopal, Dr. H.D. Kanga and S.E. West. It is given out that Sir C. V. Mehta and Mr. Justice Salamuddin have refused "to join the wire-pulling combine." This statement coming as it does from an entirely unexpected quarter is surprising in the extreme. I could not really believe my eyes when I read it. Fancy Bori Bunder writing this. Whatever blame we may attach to the "wire-pullers" the Delhi clique cannot be absolved of their responsibility for the mischief.

THE OFFICIAL BUNGLE.

However that may be, I do not agree that either the President of the Board of control or S.E. West, an Englishman, should be members of the Selection Committee. My reasons are that one should be in close and active touch with cricket to be a selector and he must be an Indian. As the Nawab and West offend one or the other of these primary qualifications, they should give place to others more suitable. It is a great pity that a meeting of the Board of Control was not convened immediately after Kanga sent in his resignation. If that had been done and a new and more responsible Committee had been formed, all the mess made by Pataudi and Vizianagram might have been avoided and the new Selectors would have gone about their business in a systematic and careful manner. I am afraid the officials of the Board of Control have badly bungled the whole affair.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Whoever is now asked to take up the job of the Selector will be at a terrible disadvantage. He will have to select players without judging personally their true forms and on insufficient or exaggerated data dished up by interested parties. In the circumstances personal likes and dislikes are bound to have a free play. Therefore, the Board of Control must choose such men as are well-known for their ability, impartiality and integrity. Only then it will be possible to choose a team which will command the approbation of the country. Otherwise the English tour is foredoomed to failure

"ET TU BRUTE?"

It has been stated with absolute finality that C.K. Nayudu is not going to be a member of the team for England and that Wazir Ali and L.P. Jai will be selected Captain and Vice-Captain respectively. Names of fourteen other players have been mentioned of whom twelve are sure to be included. I am not at all surprised at this propagandist stuff. What beats one, however, is this: "It is authoritatively learnt that the Maharaja of Patiala is not at all anxious that his son should be either captain or vice-captain. In fact, His Highness is firmly convinced that the Yuvaraj has not the experience to hold either position." I wonder what E.H.D. Sewell will say now! He has been badly let down by the Maharaja after he championed the cause of the Yuvaraj since 1932.

...or-General Nawab Khushru Jung Bahadur, the well-known polo player of the Maharaja of Kashmir's Polo Team now in Bombay.

COMMUNAL DISCORD.

A report in a London evening paper has set the whole country afire. It reads as follows:—

"Fierce hatred between Hindu and Muslim cricketers threatens to ruin the Indian Test Team's tour of England this Summer. For years there has been the utmost difficulty in choosing any Indian side. Muslims insist that players of their religion should predominate. Hindus believe that none but men of their faith ought to play and these are fine cricketers fit to be chosen. Form has always been the last thing to be considered. Now the religious war, just as fierce as the bodyline outburst, has flared up with greater intensity."

THE PAPER MUST APOLOGISE.

I have not heard anything more detestable in connection with Indian sport in all my life. There have been complaints galore, I admit, about selections of teams and that is a common feature in every country in the world. But I have never heard that teams have been objected to on communal grounds. It is all the more surprising that the report was sent out from Calcutta where communalism does not exist at all in sport. I hope the Board of Control will take serious notice of the above report and see that it is withdrawn wholesale and the paper in question apologises for its lying propaganda and the insult it has hurled at Indian sportsmen.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS EXHIBITION

Art Section

Mr. Nandlal Bose, the well-known artist has been placed in charge of the Art section of the Village Industries Exhibition to be organised in connection with the Lucknow session of the Congress. Efforts are being made to collect selected paintings representing different schools and period in order to make the section as representative as possible

A Mymensingh message says.—It is understood that an aerodrome will be constructed on the other side of the river Brahmaputri at a cost of Rs 10,000/. Land for the purpose will be acquired partly from Assam Bengal Railway and partly from the cultivators.

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NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS UP

Traders Await Clarification Of Farm Programme

GOLD, JUTE AND RUBBER STEADY BUT GRAINS QUIET

New York Stock Exchange Firm

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

On Saturday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton was fairly steady with small fluctuations. Traders await the clarification of the farm programme.

GOLD STEADY.

London gold was steady but silver was closed.

GRAINS QUIET.

Wheat ruled quiet. Linseed also was quiet. Jute and rubber were steady.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The New York Stock Exchange was firm. The London Stock Exchange was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb. 8.

Previous closing	10.55
To-day's opening	10.56
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	10.57
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Previous closing	5.66
To-day's opening	5.69
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	5.68
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 196

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 8.

Cotton was somewhat quiet in the absence of any important buying but prices generally kept steady with traders awaiting the clarification of farm programme while the uncertainty surrounding the disposal of Government holdings also hampered operations.

Trading in July commenced at 10.56 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any weekend developments in Washington with prices keeping fairly steady on steadier Liverpool cables. There were no important transactions with the result that after minor fluctuations July finally closed at 10.57 with a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 8.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.09/11.09) 11.15/11.15
May (10.75/10.75) 10.82/10.82
July (10.52/10.51) 10.56/10.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.83) 5.83
American May (5.76) 5.76
Egyptian March (8.96) 8.83
Egyptian May (8.70) 8.63

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 195-12 and Rs. 196-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 196 with New York closing futures 2 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/15, 49/13 and 49/9. The market was more active on scattered buying by speculators influenced by better foreign cables coupled with fairly good covering purchases. Prices closed steady at Rs. 50/3, 50/1 and 49/13.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/11/3 and 34/9/9. Trading was slightly more interesting on some local support but the demand on the whole was somewhat slow owing to quieter foreign exchange movements. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/11/9, 34/11/9 and 34/10/3.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 8.

Previous closing	5.02 1/4
To-day's opening	5.02 1/8
To-day's closing	5.02 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 8.

Previous closing	5.02 1/16
To-day's opening	5.02 1/8
To-day's closing	5.02 3/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 8.

Previous closing	75.01
To-day's opening	75.03
To-day's closing	75.01
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 8.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/8 and then slightly improved to 5.02 3/16 with no further movements.

Franc opened at 75.03 and then declined to 75.01.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 8.

	Last price	To day's price
Spot	19 9/16d.	closed
Forward	19 5/8d.	closed

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 8.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-7 1/2) £7-0-8

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 8.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 8.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 7/8)	5.66 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.94)	37.92
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8)	0.93
London on Milan (62.18)	62.18
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 73 1/4 and May 72 7/8. Prices gave way under some liquidation and scattered selling influenced by discouraging outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.98 1/4. The market was quiet with very little business passing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 8.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS.

Tin (£202 3/4 buyers £203 sellers. Steady) closed.
Lead (£15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Very steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£38 3/4 to £39 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£74) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (3-1) 3-1

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4 paid and buyers.
Dunlop February (£23 sellers) £23 sellers.
Lightning February (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 3/16 paid and buyers) 7 1/4 paid and buyers
April June (7 5/16 paid and sellers) 7 5/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay February March (12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata February (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 8.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 6 0
Wheat September	4 6 6
Linseed May	7 5 3
Linseed September	7 8 6

The market was quiet

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb. 8.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 8.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 8.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 56 7/8) dol 56
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 3/8) dol 30 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 51 7/8) dol 51 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 119 7/8) dol 120 1/4

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Jutes ruled firm in sympathy with better hessian and jute markets and moderate turnover was put through. Coals were unchanged. Teas were dull and neglected. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government Securities had strong market. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and a half per cent Government Paper 97/2; four per cent Loan 1960/70 112/2; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/4 small lot; five and a half per cent loan 1937/43 108/13/6.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 129/8

Railways:—Futwah Islampur 87 small lot; Howrah Sheakhala lt. 66 ex div.

Cotton:—New Victoria ordy 1/2.

Coals:—Burrakur 10; Equitable 35/12; Talcher annas 15.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 396 small lots; Auckland 183; Champdany 162; Gouripore 618/8 small lot; Howrah 49/4; Kankinarah 402 small lot; Lansdowne 130 small lot; Barnagore 129/8 small lot; Dalhousie 295/8; Hukumchand pref 106; Kamarhatty 406; Lawrence pref 146; Presidency 4/5.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/4; Bengal Telephone pref 13/10; Burn and Company six per cent pref 125/8; Indian Iron and Steel 8/14; Hooghly flour 10/4; B.I. Corporation ordy 3/10; Indian wood products 26; Indian rubber manufacturings 17/12 small lot; Walford Transport 1/12; Titaghur paper ordy 36/14; Midnapore Zemindary 61/8; Balrampore old 16/6; Basti 225; Cawnpore 36/4; Murree Brewery 215/8 small lots.—A. P.

LATE MR PESTONJI J. GOKUL

His Remarkable Career In Tibet

An Indore correspondent writes: "I regret to announce the death, which took place at Indore, of Mr. Pestonji Jamaspji Gokul, one of the oldest residents of the town, and a member of the local Parsi Anjuman. The deceased had a remarkable career, in his youth, in Tibet, where he served the British Government for about three decades. He rose to be Assistant Secretary to the Political Department in Tibet, and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. He was much respected by the ex-Political Agent of Tibet, Col. Younghusband, who had entire confidence in him and who always entrusted his confidential work to be done by him.

WORK AS VOLUNTEER

Mr. Gokul was also a Volunteer. When the late Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, sent the expedition to Tibet the garrison at Gyantse Fort was besieged by the enemy forces, and he, as member of the Volunteer force of the expedition, did yeoman's service. He was the only Parsi Volunteer in the garrison, and in appreciation of his services he was rewarded with the military medal and clasp. Col. Younghusband was one of those who had borne testimony to his sterling qualities.

After retiring from the service he went to his native place. Indore, to which he gave years of service till the end of his life.

It may be added that the deceased also enjoyed the confidence of the Maharaja of Sikkim, who also entrusted the confidential work of the royal household.

U. S. Gold Exports

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The Treasury has licensed gold export to Holland valued at 1676 thousand dollars.

The total of the recent movement of gold from the United States is thus brought to 16,743 thousand dollars.

U. S. Silver Imports

SPECIAL CABLE

NEW YORK Feb 8.

Imports of silver during the week ended January 31 are valued at 8,252 thousand dollars of which 4721 are from China and 1667 from British India.

Bank Of Maharashtra Inaugurated

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 8.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala inaugurated, to-day, the Bank of Maharashtra in the Gokhale Memorial Hall.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 8

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 194 for Broach A./M delivery and declined to Rs. 193/8 on scattered selling. At this level there was active buying in anticipation of heavy buying by a prominent operator who bought large quantities last night. The undertone of the market was firm and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 196.

Liverpool market opened to-day at a rise of 3 points. The local market was steady with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 196/8. The market closed strong at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	197 0 0
Broach J/A.	198 8 0
Oomra March	179 8 0
Oomra May	178 8 0
Bengal March	139 12 0
Bengal May	137 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON aROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 8

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 149	145	141	136	
Punjab	... 149	145	141	138	
Oomra No 3	189	186	183	180	...
C P No. 1	204	201	198	195	...
C P No. 2	196	193	190	187	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 8

	Old.	New
Bengal Superfine	...	154
Bengal Fine	...	150
C P 1 Fine	...	195/197
C P 2 Fine	...	189/191
Arvi Fine	...	190/192
Ellichpur Fine	...	185/186
Berar Fine	...	182/184
Khamgaon Fine	...	184/186
Mulkapur Fine	...	179/181
Khandesh Fine		175/179
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	179/181
Burwah/Sonavad Fine	...	183/185
Mathia Fine	...	169/174
Broach Fine	...	196/199
Punjab/American	...	204/209
Sindh/American	...	204/209
Cambodia	244/249	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	214/219	...
Compta Good	214/219	...
Westerns	204/214	...
Kampala	306/309	...
Jinja	292/294	...
New Manza	...	284/289
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	...	236/238
Surat-Navsari	...	244/246

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 8

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandeish	2,274	135,070
Central India	2,731	116,450
Barsi and Nagar	2,082	83,263
Hyderabad Gaorani	734	16,326
Berar	4,404	133,010
Central Provinces	782	42,962
Total Oomras	13,007	527,081
Dholera	927	31,366
N W Provinces	195	59,274
Rajputana	533	35,658
Sind-Punjab	1,296	259,478
Broach	519	6,553
Coompta and Dharwar	14	10,736
Westerns-Northerns	...	15,992
Cocanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,028
Persian	...	6
American	...	16,514
Egyptian and African	576	101,658
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		460
Total	17,067	1,063,245

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 6th Feb.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,799	174,357
Japan and China	4,513	448,483
Coast Ports		12,577
Up-country by Rail	...	94,122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	46,172
Total	6,312	715,711

BHAWNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Feb 8

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut Oil ready	5 4 0
Chaytar	5 3 9
Jota	0 4 6
Groundnut March	2 13 [illegible]
Jota	0 2 6
Sutar	101 0 0
Jota	3 0 0
Sugar ready	4 13 9
Corrugated ready	9 2 6
Fagan	9 4 0
Vasakh	9 5 0

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb 8

	opening
February	189.60—30
May	189.50—40
August	188.80—89

Further Improvement In Steel Shares

Absence Of Any Selling

NARROW TRADING MARKET

Bombay, February 8.

The Local Share Bazaar opened firm to-day with some active buying but later on in the absence of any important business, prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market was open to-day for one hour and will remain entirely closed on Monday for settlement purposes.

Tata Steel Dfds Shares opened to-day at a rise of Rs. 7 at Rs. 545 and ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 145. Under scattered buying prices improved further and Dfds were quoted at Rs. 548/12. At this level there was scattered realising and prices declined to the opening level. The market remained very steady with a limited turnover and closed at Rs 546/4 and Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 145/8.

In other sections there was limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Fears of Russo-Japanese clash was the chief influence to-day but it is too early to rely on such political vagaries as the present improvement is more or less of a natural reaction and we still believe that the general outlook is discouraging.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

100	Ahm. Advance	281 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	166 4
100	Central India	232 8
100	Colaba	121 4
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E. D Sasoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	158 2
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
		53 12
100	Indore	74 6
100	Khatau	196 4
100	Kohinoor	585 0
250	Laxmi	6 12
100	Madhavji	40 0
250	Madras United	785 0
1000	Morarji	41 0
250	Model	91 4
50	Mysore	109 6
200	New Great	55 0
100	Oosmanshahi	267 8
100	Phoenix	35 0
25	Sassoon Silk	2400 0
1000	Sholapur	65 0
50	Simplex	153 2
100	Swadeshi	86 0
100	Swan	8 0
25	Tata	1250 0
500	Vishnu	750
1000	Western	

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	104 12
25-50	Central	34 2
500	Imperial	1552 8
125-500	Im. Co n.	381 4
50-100	India	130 8
130	Reserve Bank	131 0
5	Union	5 5

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 2
70	Gwalior	114 6
160	Indian	432 8
40	Katni Def.	1990 0
100	Katni Ord.	354 6
75	Okha	248 12
10	Punjab	24 2
100	Shahabad	446 4
70	United	112 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	42 0
200	Oriental	4655 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1,620 0
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	151 4
	ay Suburban	170
10	Broach	12 4
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175
100	Tata Hydro	166 4
1000	Tata Power	1,540 0

RAILWAYS

500	Anm Prantij	907 5
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	94 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98
100	Gujarat	77 0
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	93 4
100	Sara Sirajgunge	94 8X. D.
500	Tapty Valley	776 4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	30 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 8

Century 165 166/4
Bombay Dyeing 678 676 677/8
Kohinoor 194 196 195 196/4
Central India 231 232/8
New Great 108 109/6
Simplex 65
Swadeshi 151 153 151 153
Bundi 34/2 34/4 34/2
I Cement 433 432
Punjab 24/4 24/2
Shahabad 448 446 453/2
Andhra 1617 1615 1620
Tata Hydro 166/5 166/4
Tata Power 1535 1538 1537 1540
Tram Ord 150/15 151/4
T Steel Defd 545 550 547 545 546/4
T Steel Ord 145 145/12 145/8 146 145/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref 165
Bellapur 167 166 167/8
B Steam 270
B Burma 391 393 392 393/2

30	Tata S. Def.	546 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	145 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	188 2
50	Belapur Sugar	167 8
250	Bombay Steam	268 12
125	Bombay-Burma	393 2
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	120 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 7
50	Bombay Telephone	108 0
100	Indian Bleaching	95 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 9
30	Premier Construction	75 4
25	Tata Oil	14 15

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1507 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	138 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 0
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c Vishnu	647 "

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 7

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	116
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1956/68	117 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 7/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	99 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 5/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	97/4
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 per cent 1951/54	103/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/14
4 per cent 1943	109/12
4 per cent 1960/70	112/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/8
5 per cent 1939/44	109/7
5 per cent 1940/43	111/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/10

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	109/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974	107
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	116
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956	129/4
5 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97 and improved to Rs. 97/4/6. The tone was very steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 7th February	13,716
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,046,178
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	913,807
Increase	132,371

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 7

Broach A/M opening 192 1/2; highest 194 3/4; lowest 192 1/2; closing 194

Broach J/A opening 194 1/2; highest 196; lowest 194 1/4; closing 195 1/2

Oomra March opening 176 1/2; highest 178 1/4; lowest 176 1/2; closing 177

Oomra May opening 175 1/2; highest 177 1/4; lowest 175 1/2; closing 176

Bengal March opening 136 3/4; highest 138 3/4; lowest 136 3/4; closing 138 1/4

Bengal May opening 135 1/4, highest 136 3/4; lowest 135 1/4; closing 136

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 12 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 20 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 6 1/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 100 May 121 July 129 at Cross Rate 5.62 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 194 Liverpool May 5.73 Rs. 35 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 195/8 Liverpool July 5.65 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 194 New York May 10.79 Rs. 44 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.62 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 195/8 New York July 10.55 Rs. 37 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.62 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 8

The local silver market was very steady with slightly better enquiry. Prices opened at Rs. 49/14 and after declining to Rs. 49/11 on scattered selling improved to Rs. 49/15 The undertone of the market was good. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-2 7/16

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	50 1 0
Magh delivery	49 15 0
Fagan delivery	49 13 0
Fagan Tejimandi	2 4 0
Ready gold	34 11 3
Magh delivery	34 11 3
Fagan delivery	34 9 3
Fagan Tejimandi	0 6 9

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb 7

March	45.25+.40
May	44.80+.65
July	45.25+.50

INDORE COTTON

Indore, Feb 8

Cotton Maha Vayda was cut yesterday at Rs. 194. Night closed 193/12. Closing futures bhavnabhav Dharma 194. To-day opened at Rs. 194/8. Steadied scattered buying to Rs. 194/14. Jota Rs. 8/10. Fatak Rs. 2 difference

Full Bench Decision To Be Challenged

Sir Thomas Strangman Will Argue Appeal In Privy Council

Sir Thomas Strangman has been retained to argue the petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of Puttan Hassan, who was sentenced to death at the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions in October last by Mr. Justice Tyebji for the murder of one Ramzanali, a rent-collector.

The case is one of great interest and involves an important issue.

The petition was lodged in the office of the Privy Council on January 23rd and will be heard shortly.

Following the trial, it will be recalled, the friends of the accused secured the Certificate of the Advocate-General for an appeal to a Full Bench of the High Court, on the ground of an error of law having been committed in the conduct of the trial, in that the omission of the trying Judge to sum up the evidence and explain the law to the Jury amounted to misdirection.

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia on November 19th, when their Lordships held that there had been misdirection constituting an error of the law.

UNWARRANTED INTERVENTION

Mr. Saxena On Fate Of Hunger-Strike Adjournment Motion

CRITICISES GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ACTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

With regard to the disallowance by the Governor-General of the adjournment motion about the hunger-strike of Jogesh Chatterjee, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena sponsor of the motion in a statement to the 'United Press' said:

"I am really amused at the manner in which the good offices of the Governor-General were being freely requisitioned by Government to save its fate. To any impartial observer it would be apparent that at least two of Jogesh's demands really concerned the Government of India. It is the Central Government which is responsible for the existing classification of political prisoners which want to be abolished. Again the transportation of political prisoners to the Andamans against their will can be stopped by the Government of India alone. The intervention by the Governor-General in a matter like this to say the least wholly unwarranted and should provide a sample how the special powers of Governors and Governor-General would be used or rather abused under the new constitution."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNFAIR

Regarding the attitude of the Local Government, Mr. Saxena said that his demands related to other political prisoners as well. It was not fair for the Government, he said, to take the attitude that the demands could not be considered while Jogesh's hunger-strike continued. The Local Government could have very easily provided daily papers to other "B" class prisoners besides Jogesh.

ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE.

As regards the formation of the All-India Committee for the amelioration of the condition of political prisoners, Mr. Saxena said that he was glad his suggestion has met with countrywide support. He expected that the personnel of the committee would be announced very shortly. In the end he regretted that because of other preoccupation he would not be able to give much time to the committee. Still he hoped under the guidance of Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, and Si. Bhulabhai Desai, who are taking keen interest in the matter, the committee would do everything possible to obtain the end in view.—United Press.

MANUAL LABOUR CLAUSE.

Provincial Committee Suggest Deletion

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

From communications received by the Secretariat of the Indian National Congress, it appears that a large number of amendment to the Congress Constitution will be moved at the forthcoming session of the Congress at Lucknow, some of the important ones being:—

Deletion of the Manual Labour clause has been suggested in amendments send by the provincial committees of Delhi, Sind, Bombay and Karnatak.

Several provincial Congress Committees will move a reduction in the membership fee of as. 4 and Punjab will move that grain worth four annas should also be accepted in payment of the fee for the membership of the Congress.

Other amendments dealing with the number of delegations, membership of A. I. C. C. and other articles have also been received by the office of the Indian National Congress.—A.P.

RURAL CONFERENCE IN ROHTAK DT.

ROHTAK, Feb. 6.

The Rohtak District Congress Committee has arranged rural conferences at important village centres in the district. The first conference will be held to-day in the village Bahu Akbarpur.

Besides the local leaders, some members of the Legislative Assembly and some prominent Congressmen of Delhi have been invited to participate in the conference.—United Press.

Singapore's Infantry To Be Trebled

SINGAPORE Feb. 8.

Plans for trebling the strength of the infantry establishment at Singapore are announced by the military authorities.

The first battalion of the Middlesex regiment due to arrive from Egypt in April, will be converted into a machinegun unit while an additional rifle battalion is expected to arrive later in the year.—Reuter's Special.

Great Educative Value Of Aussies' Tour

"Play For India And India Alone", Exhorts Wazir Ali

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Wazir Ali told Associated Press representative after the finish of the match that this was the proudest achievement of the India team. They did not combine well in the first innings, as they were new to one another, and were a bit scared by the occasion perhaps, but in the second innings their work together could not have been bettered.

Later, Wazir Ali broadcasting to the Madras public said: "I am very proud to-day to be able to tell you how I feel at the end of the fourth and last non-official Test between India and Australia. My luck seems to have held good this time also, and we have beaten the Australians after a strenuous fight. I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay my tribute to the fighting qualities and true sportsmanship of our visitors. You all know Kangaroo has a very strong tail, which wags almost always.

EDUCATIVE VALUE OF TOUR.

Australian visit has been of great educative value to the Indian cricketers, and what is more important, more people than ever have now been given chances to play in the Test and representative matches. No one could say this time that the India team is a travelling circus. We Indians could turn out a very fine team which could give fight to any other side in the world if only we stick together, and play for India and India alone.

We all have been very happy in Madras and been looked after very well. The matches were well organised and the people in charge of running the show have left nothing to be desired. It is difficult to find a keener crowd anywhere else, and the Madras crowd seem to know all the finer points of the game. They cheered very sensibly and also barracked very sensibly. We are returning to our homes with the pleasant memories of Madras."

India Wins The Madras "Test"

(Continued From Page 1)

Macartney came in and he together with Ryder played out the remaining time before lunch.

The Indian fielding and catching so far has been excellent.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

The game was resumed at 2-5 p.m. Nissar and Amarsingh being again in charge of the attack. Nissar bowled one really good ball in an over and other five rather wide of off-stump in order to make the batsmen take risks in scoring runs as saving of runs was as valuable as getting wickets.

Amarsingh was bowling dead on the wicket and Ryder was more than once beaten without shedding his wicket. Eventually Ryder legslided Amarsingh beautifully to the boundary and Macartney again adopting bold methods lifted the Kathiawar bowler over the slips head for two. Eighty-five appeared on the board with both Ryder and Macartney playing well when suddenly the bowlers came into their own and again three wickets fell in quick succession in fifteen minutes. First, Macartney was badly dropped in the slips off Nissar, Amarnath and Salauddin both trying and missing it. Amarsingh however made up for this mistake in his next over when Macartney cut the ball into the wicket (86—5—14).

QUICK FALL.

Ellis joined Ryder and wickets now began falling fast and the crowd kept on a continuous din cheering up Nissar and Amarsingh. Ryder now left thereby completely destroying the Australians' chances of saving the game. He was beaten by a beautiful ball from Amarsingh which took the middle stump. This wicket fell at 91 to which Ryder had contributed valuable 41.. The Australian captain was batting for 80 minutes and hit four fours.

Ryder had given no chance but was lucky to escape a number of l.b.w appeals.

Ellis, however was unfortunate in this respect, he being given out l.b.w. to Nissar. Ellis showed that he was not too satisfied with the decision. (99—7—12.)

Mair was now joined by Leather, the saviour of All Madras match and as Australians wanted 44 runs, there still seemed to be some chance for them.

NISSAR TAKES 6 WICKETS FOR 36.

But Nissar was not to be denied and skittled out the remaining batsmen in a whirl of unplayable bowling. He bowled Leather and Joe Davis with successive balls but Alexander after baulking Nissar of hat-trick played out one over from Amarsingh, but in his next over Nissar spread eagled his wicket. There was a scramble for the stumps and bails for souvenirs and the usual scenes of enthusiasm.

India had won the fourth All-India match by 33 runs and drawn with Australia in this series. The Australian innings lasted 139 minutes.

Nissar bowled excellently to take six wickets for 36.

ALL-INDIA (2nd Innings)

K. Bose, b Leather	1
Mushtaq Ali, c and b Leather	7
Amarnath, c Leather b Macartney	18
Amarsingh, l.b.w., b Hendry	10
Wazir Ali, b Macartney	16
M. M. Nayudu, st. Ellis, b Macartney	7
Ramsingh, b Macartney	0
Salauddin, c and b Leather ..	12
Nissar, st. Ellis, b Macartney	17
Tiruvenkatachari st. Ellis, b Macartney	1
Hadi (not out)	19
Extras	5
Total	113

Bowling Analysis:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	16	4	32	3
Hendry	13	4	35	1
Macartney	18.4	7	41	6

AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings.

Bryant c Amarsingh b Nissar	11
Ryder b Amarsingh	41
Macartney b Amarsingh	14
Hendry c Salauddin b Amarnath	9
Love c Amarsingh b Nissar ..	2
Morrisby b Salauddin	3
Ellis l.b.w. b Nissar	12
Leather b Nissar	3
Davis b Nissar	0
Alexander b Nissar	2
Mair (not out)	3
Extras	7
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS

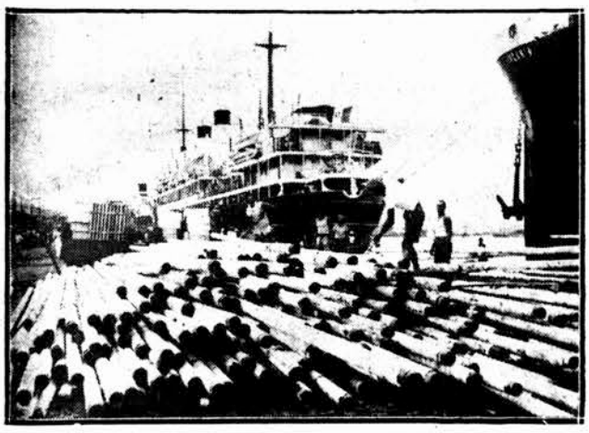
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	16.4	4	36	6
Amarsingh	21	6	54	2
Amarnath	1	0	3	1
Salauddin	4	3	7	1

Fall of wickets: 4 for 80, 5 for 86, 6 for 91, 7 for 99, 8 for 103, 9 for 103.

"Down With The Dictator"

Hostile demonstrations against General Plutarco Elias Calles, former Dictator of Mexico, recently culminated in a gigantic parade in Mexico City, in which more than 1,00,000 people participated.

Dubaxe Quercar (right), who is stated to be the tallest sepoy of the Portuguese India.



Thousands of loose water-pipes are now arriving at Massawa, Italian port in Eritrea, to construct perfect army's line of supplies and communications.

Italian "Askaris" guarding a post near Ganala Doria, on the Northern Front.

This band of Harijan school children of Walpakhadi attracted good deal of attention at Health Day celebration of Municipal Schools on Sunday last.

This Sadhu claims to have kept his left-hand raised in the position shown in the photograph, for 15 years. Look at the finger nails, which have grown 4 inches long.

Mr. K. V. Srinivasan, an enterprising youth from Kurnool, has arrived in Bombay, after having covered a distance of 1,500 miles on bicycle. He will next tour Gujerat and Sind.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065 Sunday, February 9, 1936

LUCKY NUMBER

CLIMB UP THE Ladder of Health

ENERVIN

ENERVIN

ENERVIN

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